THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Mr. Morrow's Advice to Americans in Mexico

The Revision Of Treaties With China

By the Hon. Stephen G. Porter

Branding Some "Die-Hard Lies" About Missionary Work in China

Unrest in Asia and What it Means

By Frank H. Simonds

Nationalist Government Announces Plans for Financial Reform

By J. B. P.

評論報

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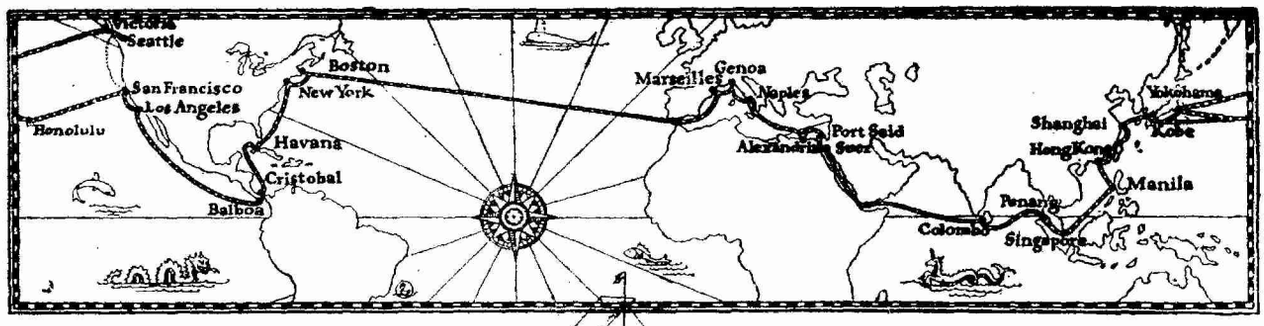

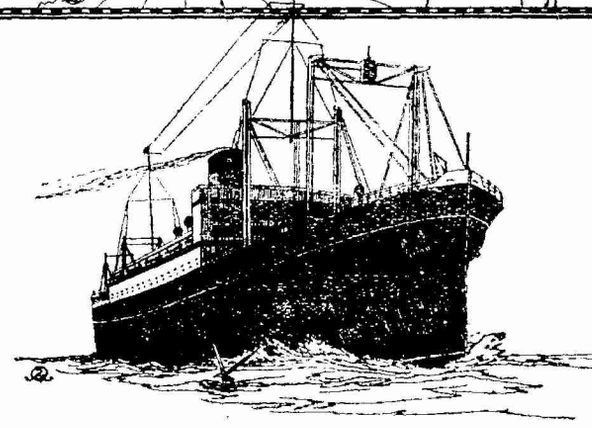

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DWIGHT MORROW'S ADVICE TO AMERICANS IN MEXICO

MR. Dwight Morrow, the new American Ambassador to Mexico was entertained upon his arrival in Mexico City by the American community in that city. In responding to the welcome extended to him, Mr. Morrow said:

> "In the long run the relations between great neighboring states such as Mexico and the United States must largely depend on what you unofficial envoys do. By your acts the United States is interpreted in Mexico.
>
> "If I could leave one thought with you, it would be that expressed by Secretary Root when visiting Mexico twenty years ago, namely: 'You not only represent your country, but you have a duty to perform toward the country you live in. While you continue to be good loyal American citizens, you should be good, loyal Mexican residents.'"

This advice to American residents of Mexico also has a peculiar value for Americans in China, where certain American residents have also forgotten that they are residing in a foreign land and have been guilty of activities which would not be countenanced by the American Government for a minute on the part of foreign residents within its jurisdiction. We have in mind resolutions passed by American commercial organizations advocating armed intervention, the promotion of propagandas in America which have their origin in European circles in China, and so on. Mexico has long been a victim of a situation where foreign residents have gone to undreamed of lengths even to the encouragement of revolutionary activities against the Mexican Government. While American citizens have probably never gone to this extent in China, some have, nevertheless been guilty of propaganda activities which have been little short of seditious from the standpoint of the established Chinese local and sectional and national governments. Certainly they would be considered as such in any other country. Sometime ago the Nationalists unofficially called attention to certain foreign propaganda activities being conducted on Chinese soil which the officials considered detrimental to the welfare of their Government in its relations with foreign Powers. Mr. Morrow's advice is therefore welcome and should be particularly noted by American officials in China who have it in their power to discourage this sort of activity on the part of American residents which are calculated to cause trouble in the relations of China and the United States.

DR. C. C. WU'S MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES

AMERICAN residents of China who are sincerely interested in a continuance of friendly relations between the United States and China hope that Dr. C. C. Wu will accept the position of Special Envoy to the United States for the purpose of conferring with officials of the American Government on the subject of treaty revision. Dr. Wu is a happy choice for this service for he spent his boyhood days in the United States as a student in the public schools of Washington, D. C. and the high school at Atlantic City, while his father was Chinese Minister to the United States. It is difficult to determine from this distance whether this is the psychological time for the Nationalists to take up this question in Washington, but it is reported that Dr. Wu has received unofficial intimation from sources close to the Government in Washington, that such a move would be acceptible. Elsewhere in this number of *The Review* is an article by Congressman Stephen G. Porter of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives which expresses quite definitely the views of a considerable section of public opinion in America on this question. Mr. Porter says, "Whether or not the Chinese Government is sufficiently well-organized to appoint duly accredited agents with authority to bind by treaty the Republic of China can be determined in only one way, and that is by the United States making the necessary proposal and thereby ascertaining the facts. We have no right to remain inactive for reasons which are based upon assumption. Every day's delay in the adjustment of our differences with China will increase the feeling among the Chinese that force alone can be depended upon to secure justice. Nothing is gained and much may be lost by inaction. The United States should determine for itself a distinctive policy in relation to China and should declare and pursue that policy independently, if necessary of the other Powers. Such action would insure the removal of the causes of misunderstanding between China and the United States without risk of delay arising out of controversies which China may have with other nations."

THE CHINESE leaders must realize however that it will require more than the friendly statements of officials of the American Government to bring definite action on the part of the United States in respect to treaty revision. Reactionary financial and industrial interests in America with connections and affiliations in Europe, Japan and Shanghai will fight treaty revision to the last ditch. Recently it was reported on quite reliable authority that certain non-American interests here had sent a confidential agent (an American) to Washington for the purpose of conducting a propaganda against any form of treaty revision which might affect the status of the so-called International Settlement. Then there are other rumors of propagandas being financed by "die-hard" foreign commercial organizations in Shanghai and other China port cities for the purpose of conducting campaigns against treaty revision. The Shanghai manager of a large American concern dealing largely in iron and steel products, for example, recently was reported to have declared that his company was ready to spend a minimum of G.$3,000 a month toward the financing of propaganda in the United States against revising the China treaties. This is the situation which Americans and Chinese interested in placing the relations of their countries on a better footing, have got to face, and the worst part of it is that the "die-hards" seldom work in the open. Their work is always conducted behind closed doors and through subterranean channels, and for this reason is more difficult to combat, but China has the great advantage of the support of the American public, which while not always well informed, is nevertheless friendly toward China and wants to give China a square deal when the opportunity is offered. The fact that Congress is in session at this time is to China's advantage for Congress always has the last say in the formation of governmental policies and China already knows that Congress is favorable through the passage of the so-called Porter resolution through the House of Representatives last spring. The Porter resolution definitely authorizes the President to enter into negotiations with China for treaty revision.

MORE RUMORS OF NORTHERN INTRIGUE IN SHANGHAI

FOR THE PAST week or so Shanghai has been considerably disturbed by the circulation of rumors to the effect that a rebellion was being organized against the Nationalists here by secret agents of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and Gen. Chang Chung-chang. As a result of the circulation of these rumors martial law has been tightened in the Chinese areas about Shanghai and for several days it was difficult for Chinese civilians living in the foreign settlements to travel across the boundaries after nightfall. Ordinarily such rumors are only of abstract interest to foreigners at Shanghai, but in this case they are of interest to foreigners here due to the fact that strong allegations have been made that certain authorities of the International Settlement have permitted the activities of the agents of Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang at Shanghai. These rumors probably have no foundation in fact but according to a report from supposedly reliable sources in Nanking certain agents of Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang have been in Shanghai for some time and have been making their headquarters at the residence of a prominent foreigner here. Furthermore the report has it that large stocks of ammunition were being stored in the International Settlement for future use in the event the Sun-Chang rebellion could be put over. As stated, the whole thing is probably nothing more than rumor, but in view of the fact that such rumors persist and always couple the names of certain foreigners with the alleged intrigues of the Northern militarists in this area, it would seem that the authorities of the International Settlement might forever put the rumors at rest by conducting an investigation. The Settlement authorities never hesitate when they receive information of intrigues in the Settlement on the part of Chinese residents, hence they should take similar action when foreigners are involved in the allegations. There has always been a strong sentiment here among certain highly-placed foreigners in favor of the northern Chinese militarists such as Chang Tso-ling, Sun Chuan-fang, Chang Chung-chang and others. When Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan was in control of Kiangsu the prevailing foreign sentiment here was favorable to him rather than to his rival, Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang who controlled the neighboring province of Chekiang. Gen. Lu once published a report in the Chinese newspapers which connected certain foreign interests here with the activities of Chi Hsieh yuan rather too closely to be comfortable. The reasons for this situation are difficult of explanation owing to the lack of definite proof, but where there is so much smoke there must

be some fire, so we leave it at that. The chief point to be emphasized is the very great danger which is involved in this alleged meddling in Chinese politics on the part of foreigners. It probably is correct to state that there is nothing more pregnant with danger for the foreign population in Shanghai than this sort of meddling in Chinese politics. There is nothing which would more quickly undermine the foreign position at Shanghai than the spreading of such information in Chinese circles, that is, the spreading of rumors that the foreign authorities are conniving at the intrigues of Northern militarists conducted within the confines of the International Settlement. For this reason it behooves the authorities of the Settlement to conduct an investigation in order that the falsity of the charges may be definitely proved. And finally, this is also a matter of interest on the part of the foreign military forces stationed here for the purpose of protecting foreign residents against possible dangers arising from Chinese conflicts. They should themselves conduct an investigation independently of the Settlement authorities.

Branding More "Die-Hard Lies" About Missionary Work in China

THE LEADERS of British missionary societies in London are to be complimented for their courageous action in calling attention to a number of obviously incorrect statements and allegations which have appeared in a series of articles dealing with China which were written for the *London Daily Telegraph* by Mr. Ashmead Bartlett who represented that paper in China last spring and summer. Elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* appears an article from a correspondent in London giving details about Mr. Bartlett's articles and we believe that our readers, both Chinese and foreigners will agree with the statements of leading British missionaries pertaining to Mr. Bartlett's articles, particularly his declaration that "American missionaries are the most bitter enemies of British commerce in China." Those who knew of Mr. Bartlett's activities in China last spring will not be surprised at his present writings. He made little or no attempt to find out what was really happening in China and merely served as the agent for the transmission to his newspaper in London of propaganda which originated in die-hard reactionary foreign circles in Shanghai and other China port cities last spring. It was largely due to the sensational reports which he cabled to London that many British people gained such an inaccurate and exaggerated idea of happenings in China, which in turn was largely responsible for policies inimical to the best interests of Britain in her relations with both China and the United States. Bartlett and others of his type of mind wanted war and they stopped at nothing to achieve their ends. They didn't get war of course, but they did damage British prestige in the eyes of not only China but of America and other nations as well. The situation finally became so serious that the French Government issued a warning to the French people telling them not to take seriously the exaggerated reports regarding conditions in China which were appearing in the London press. Practically the same thing happened in the United States!

Immediately upon perusal of the article commenting on the statements by Mr. Bartlett on the part of British missionaries, *The Review* referred the question to a number of leading American missionaries in Shanghai. Dr. Frank Rawlinson, editor of *The Chinese Recorder*, one of the leading publications devoted to missionary work in China stated that there are approximately 2,500 missionaries in China at this time; that about 3,500 have returned home since January 1926 and a majority of these will return just as soon as the home boards grant permission. In reference to the general situation, Dr. Rawlinson stated that a certain proportion of the men remained at their posts even at the height of the political trouble in the winter and spring of 1926-1927. This was particularly true in the interior of Fukien province, West China and in North China. "There has been a decided slowing up in aggressive evangelism and while in a few places church work has been discontinued and in others there has been noted a decrease in church attendance on the part of Chinese Christians, the work generally is being carried on. In recent weeks and months missionaries have begun to return to their stations. During December, 1927, the Anglicans have ordained ten Chinese clergymen and one bishop. The anti-Christian agitation has abated considerably and generally speaking there is a better understanding between the Chinese and foreign missionaries. It cannot be denied that in some cases foreign missionaries have laid themselves open to attack on the grounds of imperialism. They thought they were doing right, but practically speaking, most modern missionaries in China are not mixed up with economic imperialism."

The following information pertaining to the status of the various missionary colleges and universities conducted under American or Anglo-American auspices in China, was supplied by Mr. Willmot of the China Christian Educational Association:

Colleges and Universities

Yenching University, Peking:—Reports a large enrolment and splendid spirit this year. The officers and faculty are very optimistic about the future. They have registered with the Northern Government and in spite of false rumors to the contrary are very happy in their relationships. Just recently the Government has conducted an examination of all the students in all the major subjects. In order to retain their standing as an accredited institution, sixty per cent of the students must pass the examination and each student must make a grade of thirty per cent. The University has no fear but that it will come through the examination creditably.

Yenching University still has a foreign president, Dr. Stuart. They have attempted an interesting experiment in substituting commissions for deans this year, but it is too early to say what the result of this will be. The Government is demanding that only students from registered middle schools shall be accepted as fully accredited students, but this requirement has been waived for this year, and the institution is taking steps to insure that they will have a sufficient number of students coming in from accredited schools next fall. They have, themselves, established a middle school, so that they can draw on this for some students.

Shantung Christian University, from all reports, is having an exceptionally fine year. Enthusiastic accounts reach us almost every week. They still have a foreign president, and are making no move to register under the Northern Government.

Soochow University is the first university in East China to appoint a Chinese president. Their former president is staying on as Western Adviser. They are very optimistic over the whole situation. They have arranged a temporary, provisional form of registration that is quite satisfactory to both the government and the school, pending the decision of the Board at home. The same situation prevails in regard to *Hangchow College*, except that the latter still has a foreign president, but he has resigned and will turn over affairs to the

Chinese president elect as soon as they are able to register. Both institutions have a majority of Chinese on their local Boards of Directors. Both institutions have very good student enrolments this year and report everything going along most happily.

Situation at St. John's

St. John's University was closed as a precautionary measure. They are definitely planning to reopen it in the fall of 1928. In the meantime, through an organization of the alumni and students, a considerable portion of their student body has been held together, and the members of the staff who have remained in Shanghai have been doing some teaching, although not in the university buildings.

Shanghai College is in a very happy situation. Their founders in America have agreed to registration, and they are gradually going ahead in preparation for this step. The Board of Directors in Shanghai, a majority of whom are Chinese, have the whole reorganization of the institution in hand. They have arranged to rent the land and buildings from the Mission Boards and these Boards will contribute the amount of the rent to the ons. The foreign president has resigned but is acting as president until a suitable Chinese is found to take over the office. They have a record student enrolment, having drawn students from both government and Christian institutions that are closed.

Foochow Christian University in Foochow has reorganized, and the administrative responsibility is in the hands of a commission of three Chinese instead of resting with a president. Only one of these is resident, and he carries most of the responsibility. The University's application for registration has passed the provincial authorities and is still in the hands of the Central Government authorities, with every indication that it will be sanctioned. Since their difficulties of last year, they have got on to a very firm basis and the student body is showing an extremely loyal spirit, so that they have strong hope for the future.

Hwanan College, the women's college in Foochow, has entrusted its administration to a commission of five—all Chinese young women. Except for this change in organization, they are carrying on as usual with a strong student body. They are not registered.

Lingnan University is the only university actually registered with the Southern Government. They were the first institution to put in a Chinese president and to reorganize on the basis of Chinese control. The Chinese Board of Directors rents the university property from the Board of Trustees in America for one dollar a year. After their labor troubles of last year, which were cleared up, by the way, with government aid, they have been getting on extremely well. The last disturbance in Canton did not affect their work in any way.

Four Colleges Closed

Central China University, Yale-in-China, Huping Christian College, and the *Lutheran College* in Central China are all closed, although in Central China University they are holding the buildings with a middle school with a small student body.

West China Union University in Chengtu, Sze., has been least affected by any of the recent movements. They have gone peacefully on with their work. Since the strike in the fall of 1926 they have had a very excellent year. The student body is not quite as large as formerly, but their spirit is splendid, and the loyalty of the whole community as well as the students themselves to the foreigners who have remained there is something that it would be difficult to shake. The whole atmosphere of the city has improved immensely.

A few general remarks may be enlightening. The latest statistics available show that in the fall of 1926, of a total enrolment of 3525 students in universities and colleges, only 546 students were enrolled in the colleges which are now closed, and more than half of that 546 were students in St. John's, many of whom are being taken care of in other institutions or by part-time work with St. John's instructors.

Schools Open in Nanking

University of Nanking:

The College of Arts and Science and the College of Agriculture and Forestry opened according to schedule for the autumn semester with 415 students, and have been able to carry the regular school work forward without interruption. Only two foreign professors have been in Nanking—Mr. Thomson of the Chemistry Department and Mr. Bates of the History Department. The rest of the work has been carried by the Chinese staff.

The Middle school opened with 165 students and in spite of many handicaps due to badly damaged buildings on account of occupation by the soldiers, they have been able to do very acceptable work. We are all very much pleased by the very excellent spirit and loyalty of the group of Chinese teachers and students who are making the effort to maintain this department of the University.

Dr. Chen Yu-kwan was elected President of the University and the first steps towards registration have been taken. The plans for reorganization are well under way and we expect will soon be completed. The Board of Directors—with the majority Chinese members—has convened and the administration of the school is being carried through this new controlling body.

It has been very gratifying to all connected with the University to see the excellent spirit that has been maintained by the Chinese co-workers and students during all these months. They have carried forward the work with courage and great sacrifice in many cases and at all times have maintained a very high standard of Christian leadership and Christian ideals. We cannot speak too highly of the great loyalty of our Chinese teachers and students to the Christian principles for which the University of Nanking has always stood and we have confidence to believe will continue to stand.

Ginling College—Considering the situation in Nanking, it seems little short of miraculous that Ginling College a girl's school can be open and running under the relatively normal conditions which prevail on the campus. The threat to the buildings in August was very serious. Three times within a week, soldiers were practically ready to take possession but were prevented by the steady courage of the small group of alumnae and students who were spending the summer vacation there, largely to hold the buildings from being occupied by troops.

When the time for the opening of the fall term came, it was felt that the college could not run normally without some of the foreign teachers. It would not be right to attempt to replace so large a proportion of teachers with new people. At the urgent request of the Chinese faculty group and the alumnae and students, and under advice from many Chinese friends of the college, eight of the foreign faculty returned, although they had to do this without the full approval of the American consular authorities. Everything has gone perfectly smoothly. There has been the finest spirit of cooperation. Chinese and foreign members of the faculty have worked together in all departments.

College opened late, and partly on that account the enrolment is lower than it would normally be, but practically all the seniors are back and the drop is largely in the lower classes. This can be partially explained also by the care exercised in accepting new students this year. The registration is a little less than two thirds of last year's enrolment.

Some changes in organization have been made in line with the government regulations. These changes have not grown out of any sense of dissatisfaction on the part of the students, alumnae, or patrons of Ginling College, but rather that outsiders may have less cause for criticism. An administrative committee of five Chinese—two men and three women—has been elected, and two foreign advisers—Mrs. Thurston, the former president, and one of the foreign faculty members—were also elected. This committee and the advisers are to have charge of the affairs of the college uutil the arrival of Miss Wu I-fang, who will be the first Chinese President of Ginling. Mrs Thurston is keeping her office in Shanghai for the present, as under existing conditions in Nanking, it is easier to carry on the administrative work in Shanghai. She makes frequent visits to the college in order to keep in close touch with conditions there. People in Nanking are most anxious for Christian workers to return, but the destruction of housing facilities makes this impossible for the present. Ginling College, because it was not damaged last March and has not suffered from looting since that time, is the only place where normal life can be resumed.

Middle Schools

North China. Under this head we consider the schools under the Northern Government in the districts more or less unaffected by the war. In the provinces of Chihli, Manchuria, and northern Shantung, very few schools closed. A very small percentage of the schools have actually registered, but there are a good many—perhaps more than half—which approve of the principle although they are at present holding back on account of the uncertainty of the situation.

East China. Chekiang, Kiangsu, and Anhwei, thirty-five out of seventy-six senior middle schools are open. However conditions are better than these figures would indicate, for in this district in which there are more Christian middle schools than in any other district of China, the total enrolment (in the fall of 1926) was 9587, and the thirty-five schools which are now running enrolled 6085 of this number. We thus see, that while less than half of the schools are open, if the percentages of 1926 still hold good, almost two-thirds of the students are still being cared for in schools.

Only one mission school in Kiangsu has actually completed its registration, although two other private Christian schools have registered, and a considerable number are making application for registration. The Kiangsu authorities have all through been quite favorable to Christian institutions, and

there is nothing in the provintial regulations which is more stringent than the Central Government regulations. In Chekiang a group of schools under the Northern Baptist Mission presented their applications for registration in a body, but they have not received sanction because they followed the Central Government regulations and the Chekiang provincial government regulations differ in that the school must first be turned over to a Chinese or a body of Chinese with no foreigners whatever in control. This Chinese body is to be regarded thereafter as the legal founder. It is to appoint a Board of Managers, a minority of which, however, may be foreigners. Some of the missions are planning ways in which to effect this transfer through the Chinese churches, although none have so far done so. Previous to the time when these regulations went into effect, two Christian schools had registered and they are carrying on successfully.

South China.

As far as we know, a substantial majority of the Christian institutions in Fukien are open. Three of the missions with the greatest amount of educational work are planning to register their schools, but we are not sure whether any school has actually effected registration now.

In Kwangtung, also, we understand, that a majority of the Christian schools are open and several of the middle schools have already registered, while others are planning to do so.

Central China.

In Hunan, outside of some more or less isolated primary schools, there is no Christian educational work being carried on.

In Hupeh, the situation is slightly better in that several of the missions are keeping up the better of their primary schools and two or three junior middle schools. It was the intention of at least one mission to register most of their schools. We are not sure whether this has been effected or not. A few schools which have already registered and from whom we have had reports have not had an unhappy experience.

West China. The general situation is quieter than it has been at any time since the first revolution. Although there are very few foreigners there, most of the educational work has been carried on by the Chinese. The question of registration has not been a pressing one. A short time ago a committee from the West China Union University waited upon the authorities in regard to registration and were asked whether they wanted to register with Peking, Nanking, or Hankow! Quite a number of schools have registered, but they have had practically no supervision and no interference from the authorities.

Harder Time for Medical Schools

The situation in respect to the medical schools and hospitals has been more difficult than that of the other missionary educational institutions according to a report by Dr. James L. Maxwell, secretary of the China Medical Association. In a recent report on this subject, Dr. Maxwell said:-

"The past year has been one of a peculiarly painful nature for the medical missionary workers in China and for their friends and supporters both in this country and in the lands from which many of them come. It had been taken for granted that however the country might be disturbed the hospitals would remain immune. This had been with few exceptions the experience of the past and it came as a very unpleasant surprise that any party in power would allow such utterly non-partisan institutions, which gave their services unstintedly to all who were in need without respect to which side they were on, to be forcibly closed, seized for military purposes, looted or destroyed. Yet this has been the case to a very painful extent during the past twelve months.

"At this point it should be definitely stated that, except in a few isolated examples, the forces that have closed or destroyed the hospitals have been invading forces from without; scarcely a case has occurred where the people of the locality have done anything except attempt to protect, in any way they could, these centers of self-sacrificing and loving service which have given themselves for so many years to helping all who were in distress.

"So mad and uncontrolled have the attacks on the hospitals been that in not a few places those under entirely Chinese control have suffered more severely than hospitals attached to foreign missions, as for example in Foochow, Shanghai and Changhsa.

"The only excuse for the treatment meted out to the hospitals that I have ever heard has been that, for the sake of the nation, the good things have to suffer to allow of a fresh start being made. This is something singularly like the argument of Caiaphas that one man must die for the people, that the whole nation perish not, and, if, persisted in, must in reality bring about the same ruin to the nation as did that man's specious arguments.

A numerical statement of the position in which hospitals are placed both in the south and in the north of China are as follows:

	Under Southern Government	*Under Northern Government*
Total of Hospitals:	165	70
More or less normal:	35=21.2 per cent	49=70 per cent
Running under temporary arrangement:	71=43 per cent	17=24.3 per cent
Seized by military authorities:	4= 2.4 per cent	0
Closed:	55=33.3 per cent	4= 5.7 per cent

Note on above table. Hospitals in Honan have been excluded as this province has been overrun by every party. Hospitals in Yunnan are excluded owing to lack of full information.

"Happily there are some signs of returning sanity and in not a few places in the South and even in the central provinces hospitals are being re-opened and the medical staff permitted to return."

Revision of Treaties with China

BY THE HON. STEPHEN G. PORTER

Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives

(Reprinted from the American Review of Reviews)

SERIOUS controversies in recent years have arisen out of certain provisions of treaties between China and the powers, including the United States, which were adopted long ago.

Repeatedly the Chinese have emphasized their dissatisfaction with those treaties. Officially and formally they expressed that dissatisfaction a quarter-century ago, in the negotiations following the Boxer uprising. More recently they renewed their protests at the Versailles peace conference, at sessions of the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations, at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, at the hearings on extraterritoriality, and in numerous notes addressed both to the United States and to the other principal powers.

Among the issues of major importance in dispute, there are only two with which the United States is directly concerned. These relate (1) to the exercise in China of American extraterritorial or jurisdictional rights, and (2) to the limitation of China's autonomy with reference to the levying of customs duties or other taxes.

The controversy which centers around these two issues is disturbing the cordial relations which always have existed between China and the United States. There are minor points of difference growing out of other treaty provisions, but the settlement of these two main issues would be incalculably far-reaching in its influence and effect and the other differences automatically would disappear or yield to friendly negotiations.

The Basis of China's Complaint

Every foreign country administers its own laws and courts in China. The inherent defects of this "extraterritoriality" are such that these rights either should be relinquished or so limited in their operation as to remove injustice. The whole system is contrary to the dignity of a great people. Prof. W. W. Willoughby, author of "Foreign Rights and Interests in China," has enumerated many objections and declared that there is only one justification advanced in support of the maintenance of extraterritorial courts by the powers in China—the claim that the Chinese laws do not satisfy their own ideas as to what is just

and expedient,

In 1858 China agreed by treaty with the powers that the maximum import duties levied by China thereafter should not exceed 5 per cent, ad valorem. For upward of half a century the duties have been collected by the Chinese maritime customs administration, presided over by a British citizen and administered by a number of foreigners. The collections are deposited in foreign banks, and certain foreign loans have a first lien on the fund. In case there is a balance remaining, it is not released to the Chinese Government without the unanimous consent of the ministers representing the great powers.

In all progressive countries the power of taxation is vested in the most popular branch of the legislature; but in China this necessary function, so far as import duties are concerned, is vested in the representatives of foreign nations.

What the United States Should Do

The Chinese claim that the treaties with the United States at present in force deny to China the exercise of full sovereign rights. In these circumstances, and in accordance with our traditional policy, it is appropriate that the United States now should propose to the Republic of China negotiations looking toward the readjustment of treaty relations, in order to put these relations upon an equitable and reciprocal basis, and in such form as will in no way offend the sovereign dignity of either nation, or interfere with the realization of proper national aspirations, or the maintenance of legitimate domestic policies.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, of which the writer is Chairman, on January 28 reported favorably to the House a resolution reading in part as follows:

"That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, respectfully requested to enter into negotiations with duly accredited agents of the Republic of China, authorized to speak for the people of China, with a view to the negotiation and the drafting of a treaty or of treaties between the United States of America and the Republic of China, which shall take the place of the treaties now in force between the two countries, which provide for the exercise in China of American extraterritorial or jurisdictional rights or limit her full autonomy with reference to the levying of customs dues or other taxes."

This proposal to enter into negotiations at once would clear us from any possible charge of unwillingness to deal fairly with China. At the same time, it would place squarely upon the Chinese the responsibility for meeting us in a similar spirit of mutual fair-dealing and justice.

A Method of Procedure

In view of the present disturbed conditions in China, the question has been raised as to whether it would be possible for that country to appoint representatives authorized to act for China as a whole in negotiations with the United States. But all the testimony presented on this point confirms the view that, while the Chinese may be divided on domestic questions, they are strongly united in their desire that their country's equality among the nations be recognized and that existing restrictions on sovereignty be removed.

Whether or not the Chinese Government is sufficiently well-organized to appoint duly accredited agents with authority to bind by treaty the Republic of China can be determined in only one way, and that is by the United States making the necessary proposal and thereby ascertaining the facts. We have no right to remain inactive for reasons which are based on assumption.

Every day's delay in the adjustment of our differences with China will increase the feeling among the Chinese that force alone can be depended upon to secure justice. Nothing is gained and much may be lost by inaction.

The United States should determine for itself a distinctive policy in relation to China, and should declare and pursue that policy independently, if necessary of the other powers. Such action would insure the removal of the causes of misunderstanding between China and the United States without risk of delay arising out of controversies which China may have with other nations.

Japan's Designs on Manchuria And Mongolia

BY J. A. J.

Japan's propagandists, when writing about the operations of the South Manchuria Railway, endeavor to make it out to be a pure commercial undertaking, with absolutely no political motive. They invariably fail to mention that the Imperial Japanese Government owns fifty percent of the S.M.R. stocks or that the railway's officials are appointed by and at the instigation of the Imperial Japanese Government. Thus, when the Tanaka military clique assumed control of Japan's Government, it immediately appointed Mr. J. Yamamoto as President of the South Manchuria Railway, and the S.M.R.'s official organ, the *Manchuria Daily News*, is still referring to Mr. Yamamoto as "His Excellency." The South Manchuria Railway was established on June 7, 1906, through Imperial Ordinance, to manage the railway between Port Arthur and Changchun and the railway area, as well as kindred and allied enterprises. It was capitalized originally at 200 million yen, of which the Japanese Government took over half of the capital stock as "payment" for the property which it turned over to the Company. The rest was offered for *Japanese* public subscription. The Company has since increased its capitalization and the Japanese Government's holdings still represent fifty percent. If it is a pure commercial enterprise as Japan's propagandists would have us believe, the South Manchuria Railway would not be looked upon by Chinese and foreigners alike with so much suspicion. The movements of the Japanese Government in respect of this railway have always been shrouded in mystery and foreigners are kept out of it as shareholders. Recently, Mr. Henry W. Kinney contributed an article to the semi-official *North China Standard* and British "die-hard" organs simultaneously, and, of course, it appeared in the *Manchuria Daily News* as well, wherein he sought to white-wash Tanaka's much-heralded "Positive Policy." Mr. Kinney conveniently failed to attach the information below his name that he is the publicity agent of the South Manchuria Railway, or perhaps the editors of the semi-official and "diehard" publications deliberately withheld this information from their readers. Any reader who handles an article contributed by a man known to be in the pay-roll of those whom he seeks to white-wash would naturally digest it with the proverbial grain of salt.

Has Done Much for China

There is no question but that the South Manchuria Railway has done much for the prosperity and development of Manchuria. No fair-minded man could fail to acknowledge that this railway has not only made transportation a comfort in Manchuria, but it has shown the Chinese how a well-managed concern could develop the resources in its territory. We have already mentioned how the South Manchuria Railway has developed coal-mining at Fushun and Yentai; discovered a satisfactory process for the distillation of oil from shale deposits; found it profitable to use the ore deposits at Anshan; introduced industries hitherto unknown to the territory. From comparative unimportance, the port of Dairen, thanks to the South Manchuria Railway, has become one of world-wide importance. In 1911, only a few foreign ships called at the port. The number of Japanese ships calling at the port was exceeded by Chinese coasting vessels. American ships were conspicuous for their absence. What do we find in 1926? We find 442 European vessels and 53 American ships calling at the port, the number of Japanese steamers having in the meantime exceeded that of Chinese ships. Then, too, in research work and in cultural endeavor, the Japanese have done wonders in South Manchuria and have even extend-

ed their wonderful work to the North.

But, however much one feels constrained to praise the Japanese, one finds it impossible to overlook the highly important and solid fact that Manchuria does not belong to Japan but is part of the Chinese Republic and that the Chinese, as owners, should have all the say as to how the territory should be run. The Japanese imperialists have carefully sought to inculcate into the mind of the Japanese people that on account of "Japanese sacrifices" during the Russo-Japanese War, Manchuria is "by right of conquest" the special sphere of Japanese interests. Certain Japanese writers of an imperialistic turn of mind have been encouraged to describe Korea and Manchuria collectively under the term "Mansen," the first syllable "Man" standing for the first syllable in "Manchu" which is how the Japanese call Manchuria and the second syllable "Sen" standing for "Chosen" which is how the Japanese call Korea. And even in Parliamentary discussions, members of an imperialistic turn of mind have referred to Manchuria and Korea collectively as "Mansen." By a policy of general grabbing, the Japanese have entrenched themselves in South Manchuria in such a manner that it is not at all easy to dislodge them. And Koreans, for whom the Japanese authorities in Korea have no real sympathy, are made use of hypocritically in an endeavor to hoist the Japanese flag over regions still unconquered.

Worry over Korean Question

The Korean question has always been a source of worry to the Chinese authorities. Ever since Japan annexed Korea, thousands upon thousands of Koreans have fled from their country, seeking refuge in Manchuria. The Japanese authorities in Korea may have been more liberal in their attitude towards Koreans in recent times than during the regime of Terauchi, but all the same, what with police persecutions and threats and what with the blackmailing tactics of detectives and police spies, the exodus still continues of Koreans who value freedom highly. No real census has ever been taken of the Koreans in Manchuria but it is no exaggeration to say that there must be nearly 800,000 of them in the Three Eastern Provinces. According to reliable information at the writer's disposal, there are another 800,000 spread all over Siberia and Russia. In other words, ever since the advent of the Japanese into Korea, over one and a half millions of Koreans have shaken the dust of their homeland from their feet, to begin life anew in Manchuria and Siberia and Russia. The Soviet Government has found various occupations for these Korean refugees in Russian territory. Propagandists have written a good deal as to how the Bolsheviki have bolshevized these Koreans, but the writer has found them working peacefully on farms and elsewhere. Upon questioning them, it was ascertained that life under Russian authority was ever so much better than life under Japanese jurisdiction. For one thing, detectives and spies do not pester them from morning till night trying to find out what they have been doing. In Korea, the Japanese police do not give the inhabitants or that portion of it which the police consider to be "radical," a chance to breathe. In Seoul for example, there are over a thousand detectives and spies whose business it is to justify the existence of the Japanese police. It has been said on very good authority that these detectives and spies are utterly shameless in their methods and the writer is in a position to confirm this. Arrests are made on flimsy pretexts and great pleasure is derived in taking supposed agitators captive. Freedom of speech is entirely unknown and any person caught in the expression of political opinions—not necessarily communist—is promptly taken into custody. More often than not a man is arrested because so-and-so said that according to "A" who was informed by "B", "C" had said it would be a good thing to have Korea freed of the Japanese. These persecutions and blackmailing tactics have caused thousands upon thousands to "beat it" for Manchuria and Siberia and, as already said, this continuous influx of Koreans into Chinese territory has caused the Chinese authorities no end of worry.

Koreans Become Farmers

In the Three Eastern Provinces, these Korean refugees have mostly taken to farming, and things have come to such a pass that they are virtually competing with Chinese farmers to the detriment of the latter. Moreover, many, after having made what is known in vulgar parlance as "a good pile," have got control of farm-lands after paying off the Chinese landlords. Now, according to Chinese Law,—and the Japanese know it,—foreigners are not permitted to own land in China. The Chinese authorities in Manchuria, in order to regulate all these difficulties, have recently compelled Koreans to either naturalize themselves into Chinese citizens or to quit Chinese territory. Many of the Koreans, rather than return to their homeland to be made the subject of renewed persecutions, have taken out Chinese naturalization papers as required by the Chinese authorities, and this has alarmed the Japanese imperialists. The Japanese consuls in Manchuria, under instructions from the Tanaka Government, lodged strong protests with the Chinese authorities, and Japanese subsidized organs, having received the Foreign Office tip, promptly proceeded to raise a hue and cry over the "plight of the poor Koreans." There are black sheep to be found in every community, of course, but the majority of these "poor Koreans" are viewing with amusement all this Japanese concern for their welfare! The Japanese police in Korea have always sought to have Korean runaways to Manchuria returned to Korea, but wiser heads in Tokyo have long since perceived that it would be awfully smart to permit these Korean refugees to spread themselves all over Manchuria, getting control of farm-lands gradually. Then, at some time in the future, the Imperial Japanese Government could claim new rights in Manchuria for, after all, these Koreans are Japanese subjects,—and Japanese subjects must be protected. It does not matter that in their homeland they receive very little of this benevolent "protection," but in Manchuria it makes all the difference;

Colonization the First Aim

When the Japanese branched out to South Manchuria at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, the aim of the Japanese imperialists was to colonize the territory at the rate of 200,000 annually. But the Japanese are by nature poor colonists and therefore, to-day we find the total number of Japanese in Manchuria to be about this figure. Consequently, the more the Koreans the better it would be. It is to be hoped the Chinese authorities would stick to their guns and point out to the Japanese that if they are really so anxious for the welfare of Koreans, then why not permit them to settle down in Japan? The fact of the matter is that they are only permitted to enter Japan in driblets, and as for owning farmlands,—oh! my aunt! It is fortunate for China indeed that the rate of increase amongst Japanese settlers in Manchuria has not been as great as that of the Koreans, for then the Imperial Japanese Government would have long since found an excuse to make a colony out of South Manchuria at least. Their own people having disappointed them, the Japanese authorities have commenced using the Koreans as a lever with which to brow-beat the Chinese authorities in Manchuria.

In recent times, the Japanese Government has strenuously endeavored to encroach upon Chinese rights on account of the growing anti-Japanese feeling in Manchuria. Mr. Yoshida, the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, has always dealt with the Chinese authorities of Mukden in a manner as though the latter existed under Japanese sufferance. At least one Japanese friend of the liberal school has confided to the writer that Yoshida was a new Obata. Obata was a former Japanese Minister at Peking, and it is said of his rudeness that whenever Obata entered the *Waichiaopu* by the front door, Wellington Koo would sneak out by the back. This may be an exaggerated way of putting it, but there is unquestionably no comparison between the politeness of Mr. Yoshizawa and the rudeness of Mr. Obata. It would be interesting to know how the Turks have taken to Mr. Obata.

However, in spite of the politeness of Mr. Yoshizawa, the Tanaka Government has been pleased to discuss Manchurian questions with the Manchurian officials in a blunt, undiplomatic manner, and certain Japanese newspapers have not been slow in taking the government to task for it. The *Tokyo Asahi* recently wrote:—

"There is no parallel among our many diplomatic failures to the ridiculous negotiations which are taking place from time to time at Peking over Manchurian and Mongolian questions. Even amateur diplomats would have avoided the bureaucratic method adopted in such a suicidal and destructive manner by Baron Tanaka in his capacity of Minister for Foreign Affairs. The appearance of the Tanaka Ministry was marked by the Positive Policy—the sending of troops to Shantung, the calling of the Far Eastern Conference at Tokyo, a new policy for dealing with Manchuria and Mongolia, changing the president of the South Manchuria Railway, the calling of another conference at Dairen, opening negotiations with the Chinese and so forth. The circumstances, such as the personalities involved, the time, the places, combined to give the Chinese every opportunity to become aroused; but what added the necessary spark was the Memorandum of Mr. Yoshida, Consul-General at Mukden, addressed to the Chinese provincial authorities.

"In accordance with resolutions adopted by the Far Eastern Conference in July, Mr. Yoshida started the negotiations with Mr. Mo Te-hui, acting Governor of Mukden, with a memorandum, which contained a proposal for the establishment of a branch consulate at Linkiang, protests against the imposition of taxes on Japanese residents and against the construction of the Tafushan-Tungliao Railway, and a demand that the *Shengking Daily News* published at Mukden be suppressed; but the core of the Memorandum was a request for the right to construct six railways in Manchuria and Mongolia. The Memorandum set forth the length of each projected line, cost of construction and operation, etc. The Memorandum was soon translated into Chinese, and the Chin-

ese authorities promptly concluded that here was an ultimatum—that Japan was serving notice on the Chinese to make up their mind to accept what was Japan's last word."

Home Criticism of Tanaka

Here we have one of several independent Japanese organs of opinion lambasting the Tanaka Government and its Positive Policy and Mr. Yoshida and his Obata-like rudeness but British "die-hard" editors, for reasons best known to themselves, have sought to white-wash the Tanaka clique. As one foreign newspaper in Japan has commented, it is instructive to compare the attitude of such papers as the *North China Daily News* (of Shanghai) and the *Peking & Tientsin Times* (of Tientsin) towards Japan to-day with what it was ten years ago. A decade ago, their sympathy was wholly with the Chinese and the most trifling action on the part of Japan was regarded as an indication of Japanese aggression. To-day all this has changed. Like drinking Postum, "there's a reason." In days gone by, British interests had pretty nearly if not quite a free hand along the Yangtze and were currying favor with the Chinese so as to oust a potential foe from the Yangtze markets. To-day, thanks to "die-hard" activities, which have alienated the friendship of a large number of the Chinese people, British commercial interests have lost their former foothold along the Yangtze and would have their home government introduce a "firm policy"—i. e. gunboat policy—as against China and towards this end make it a point to applause the Tanaka Government for its "Positive Policy. One thing is becoming more and more evident to Japanese traders in China—the writer has talked with them and listened to their views—and this is that, unless this much—advertised "Positive Policy" is thrown overboard, Japanese commercial interests in China would very soon find it necessary to shut up shop at least to the extent of 50 per cent. Already in Manchuria, the Chinese traders are ignoring the existence of Japanese goods, to the sorry plight of countless Japanese traders in Mukden and elsewhere who are now practically with their backs to the wall, with the fast approach of the end of the year.

The Question of "Arrogance"

It is a pity that Japanese officials, when dealing with the Chinese authorities, are frequently unable to refrain from indulging in arrogance. Mr. Yoshida, in opening his Memorandum to the Manchurian provincial authorities, declared:—"The local administration shows no signs of improvement since the assumption of office of Mr. Mo Te-hui." It also contained other statements which were easily construed as an attempt to interfere with Chinese domestic affairs. As the *Tokyo Asahi* commented, the Chinese believed that the Japanese would again adopt the method of the Twenty-One Demands, and the Governor (Mr. Mo Te-hui himself!) became so indignant that he said he would not even reply to the Memorandum. He did eventually reply but it was only after the lapse of considerable time and when the Mukden agitations had assumed serious proportions. The Japanese have in various ways sought to encroach upon Sovereign Rights in Manchuria. The following are some of them:-

(1) By using Japanese traders as a lever;

(2) By claiming special privileges as a result of "Japanese sacrifices in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War;

(3) By refusing the Chinese in Manchuria the right to construct their own railways as though Manchuria belonged to Japan;

(4) By insisting upon the validity of at least some of the Twenty-One Demands;

(5) By encouraging dissension amongst politicians;

(6) By encouraging show of force (as in the case of the forceful passage of goods from the Japanese Town at Mukden into the Chinese City without payment of taxes, under the *aegis* of the "Mukden Fascisti.");

(7) By embroiling the Powers in interference in Chinese domestic affairs;

(8) By endeavoring to drag the United States Government into complications with the Chinese through loans arranged with American financiers.

These are some of the tactics employed by the Japanese in the hope of finally grabbing Manchuria for Japan.

Growth of Liberalism in Japan

It is fortunate for the peace of the world that there is a strong rising liberalism in Japan that is gradually counteracting the activities of military and imperialistic cliques. There is no longer that "my-country-right-or-wrong" patriotism which has been the bane of Sino-Japanese relations in the past. There are men now who are not a bit afraid to call a spade a spade and there are independent newspapers in Japan, such as the *Tokyo Asahi*, which do not hesitate to call the imperialists down from their perch when they do deserve scathing comments. It is also fortunate that the American State Department is always wide awake, as in the case of the attempted

Unrest in Asia and What it Means'

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

(*In the American Review of Reviews*)

The New Problem

IN RECENT weeks American attention has been fixed upon Asiatic events to the complete exclusion of European. Even the disturbances in Central America had in the end given way to Chinese disorders as the main topic of press discussion.

In the larger sense, however, there is justice in accepting the present Asiatic up-heaval as a direct consequence of the World War. In Europe all the great powers are at the present time paying the costs of the frightful conflict both in financial burdens and in economic disorganization. But at the moment when they are crippled at home, the European nations are facing the severest challenge abroad which has yet come.

In Syria and in Morocco, France has been compelled in recent years to fight two wars of considerable magnitude and in one Spain was also engaged and temporarily defeated. British position in Egypt and Mesopotamia has frequently been uncomfortable and Mosul very recently threatened to precipitate a conflict.

Actually, however, the decline in European power was fatally disclosed at Chanak. The surrender of all Europe to Kemal Pasha, who never commanded 100,000 troops, the capitulation of the Alliance which had won the World War and numbered its veteran soldiers by the million to a horde of hungry and ill-equipped Osmanli, was the deadliest blow ever struck to European prestige on the continent of Asia.

Even before the World War the Japanese victory over the Russians had shaken the position of the West in the Far East. But it was only with the great conflict that the Asiatic world at last perceived the extent of European disorganization. When the war was over European prestige had been compromised and European power frightfully circumscribed. Moreover, Germany had been expelled from China and Russia was beginning to re-appear as an ally of the East.

To-day it is a fact that no European power, not even Great Britain, could bear the burden of an extended conflict in Asia. Nor is there any reason to believe that any European democracy, in its present post-war mood, would patiently meet the sacrifices in blood and treasure such a war would require. And this fact is just as completely perceived in Asia as in Europe.

While it is true that the return to China of many students from America and European countries, who have absorbed more or less completely conceptions of western democracy, has contributed to the unrest, this is after all only a minor if significant element in the upheaval. Nor is there much greater value to be assigned to the spread in the Far East of those doctrines of self-determination which were spread about so loosely during and after the World War.

This intellectual ferment has its importance. So also has the operation of Bolshevist propaganda, which has at last abandoned serious effort to rouse the proletariat of Europe and turned its attention to Asia. The Intelligentsia and the Soviet influences are considerable, but they have to-day the chance to operate upon a mass of millions who have always been animated by a profound hatred of the foreigner.

Too much importance can also be attached to the circumstances of western exploitation of China. This exploitation has been real, considerable, and the cause of much justified protest. It can not be continued, and so much Europe is utterly if tardily prepared to concede.

But the reason the Barbarian hordes finally overran the Rhine boundary and swept into the Roman world was not primarily attributable to any new intellectual awakening east of the Rhine; it was due almost exclusively to the collapse of the power of resistance within. Rome could not bear the burden of an army of occupation. Its weakness within stimulated invasion from without.

And this is the underlying factor in China. The profound sense of the weakness of the foreigners has been communicated to the Chinese millions. A rule which was actually based

G. $40,000,000 loan, thereby saving the United States from being embroiled in Japanese imperialistic machinations in China. Likewise, it is fortunate that the British Government consistently refuses to adopt the "firm policy" so much wanted by the British "die-hards" in China. For otherwise, the peace of the Far East,—of the whole world for that matter,—would be in a pretty kettle of fish.

Dairen, Jan. 4, 1927

far more upon prestige than upon power and upon bluff rather than physical force, is breaking down because the prestige has been destroyed and the bluff successfully called.

It is not merely that something has happened in Asia, it is not simply that new forces and new ideas have begun to operate. Revolt of the East is quite as much conditioned upon the decline of the West. The exhaustion due to the World War has had moral as well as physical results which are disclosed in all the actions of European Powers.

Nothing stands out more clearly to-day than British hesitation in the face of provocations which are enormous and menaces which can hardly be exaggerated. The whole British position in Asia is challenged and is becoming compromised. The boycott which has prevailed for years has taken an enormous toll in money. The destruction of property now threatened may mean further incalculable disaster.

Yet the British policy is not only hesitant but contradictory. Vast concessions to Chinese demands are accompanied by orders for the despatch of the greatest British military and naval expedition since the war. British opinion is divided because on all sides there is the plain perception that in the last analysis, while an attack upon Shanghai might be warded off, a Chinese war could have only disastrous endings for Britain.

Shanghai might be held indefinitely, but the holding would have no compensating advantage if Chinese hostility continued. The trade and commerce of a besieged city would be of little value. Success in the suburbs of Shanghai might be accompanied by the complete cessation of British trade within the area of the Celestial Empire.

British statesmanship is plainly puzzled to know what to do. It is further handicapped by the fact that all other countries are determined to do nothing—or as little as possible. British, French, and Italian cooperation, Japanese aid, might make possible an effective demonstration. But while all countries have considerable interests, none but Britain is prepared to take steps which might in the end insure permanent exclusion. No country cares to invite the enduring hostility of a Chinese spirit it frankly finds bewildering and without easy explanation.

All British attention has been fixed upon Washington, because, if the Uuited States associated itself with Britain, not only would the joint action be formidable, but Chinese wrath would be equally divided between the two Powers. But the British see clearly that America is anxious to avoid this equal distribution of hatred, and it naturally fears that in the end American trade will profit at British expense, if America refrains from violent action which Britain is forced to take.

What It Means

There is, however, one aspect of the Chinese affair which must claim consideration. Now, as in the case of the Russian Revolution, there is far too general readiness to see in the present upheaval a close parallel with American history and bestow upon some Chinese figure the mantle of George Washington. Thus it is readily assumed that once Europe has been compelled to abandon its concededly unfair claims in China, a real Chinese democracy will take over and carry on.

But this is to misinterpret the whole Chinese situation. The same delusion attended the Russian Revolution. The West, despite the evil consequences it had for immediate fortunes, hailed the Russian Revolution as the arrival of democracy in the Western sense in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Never was an awakening ruder, when Lenin and Trotsky began their operation which was to give the Russian Revolution the form it has since maintained.

One has only to know a little about the fundamental conditions in China to see how well-nigh inevitable a similar disillusionment is in the Chinese case. All the circumstances which combine to make Western democracy possible are lacking in China. At best the vast millions are bound to be controlled by a handful, and it is at least just as possible that this handful will derive its inspiration from the Kremlin in Moscow as from Westminster in London or the Capitol at Washington.

What is taking place in China does not in all human probability forecast a sudden change to a new order and an equally swift return to approximately settled conditions. What is beginning, by contrast, is an upheaval which probably promises a long period of disorder in China, and may well extend to all other portions of Asia in which European power is seated.

The Russian Revolution gave its own interpretation to its actions. It created a system and adopted ideas and principles which were in fact a declaration of war upon all Western and capitalistic States. The Chinese Revolution is almost inevitably bound to do the same thing in its own time.

China, in the Western sense, does not exist. It has neither form nor shape. It is a vast incoherent thing, whose bulk alone has preserved it through the centuries. It is penetrated by no such sense of nationality as is an active and intelligent force even in the minor European nationalities. If there is an ancient and marvelous civilization discoverable on the surface, the depth of the ignorance and superstition which underlies all has no parallel anywhere, save, perhaps, in portions of India.

The retirement of Europe from Asia, which now seems threatened, will hardly mean the mere surrender of rights and privileges that have become untenable. It will in all probability mean something more than the transfer of property titles and prestige perquisites. It may just as well mean the descent of China into complete and continuing anarchy as sudden or even relatively early emergence into modern national life.

That is what the British see and feel. If tardily, yet completely, the British are prepared to abandon the privileged position which they have held. But the question is not transferring authority from foreign to national hands; it is not the replacing of one order by another. What actually threatens is the collapse of all order, the end of the economic as well as the political situation Europe has created in Asia.

The old idea of the exploitation of native races, the conception of commercial exploitation based upon capacity to rule, has gone the way of so many other ideas of the last century. There has been an increasingly general recognition of the fact that native races, for better or for worse, are bound sooner or later to demand and obtain a large measure of self-government and in the end complete independence.

The new theory, expressed best perhaps in India, has been, that between what has existed and what must be there should be an intermediate stage, during which peoples gradually acquired experience in the management of their own affairs. But the Chinese explosion must inevitably raise the question as to whether the native races will wait or can be persuaded or compelled to go to school.

If they do not, no one who knows the East hesitates to forecast a long and perhaps interminable period of anarchy and possibly a slow return to the situation in which Europe found Asia three or four centuries ago. Meantime, the explosion may carry ruin to every European establishment east of Suez, British India, French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies. For it is almost axiomatic that none of those colonies can be defended if the upheaval becomes general.

Certainly none of these possible results can warrant American intervention in China. If we are compelled to protect the lives of our nationals we shall, in all probability, be bound in the end to agree to their retirement. But what is demanded now and henceforth is some considered policy in dealing with Asia. The pleasing fiction that a new China naturally friendly to the United States is destined to emerge is just as likely to prove absurd as the similar delusion about the new Russia.

If Europe is driven out of China the Chinese millions will be exploited either by a handful of their own leaders or by Russian agents. No problem is more fascinating today than that supplied by the attitude of Japan. If the expulsion of Europe from China might well prove pleasant for the Japanese the arrival of the Russians can hardly be as attractive. The struggle of Russia and Japan over China is at least one of the possible developments of the future,

Meantime it is well to perceive that what is taking place in China and in Asia generally is with all its incoherence a very well defined revolt against European supremacy. And it is just as necessary to recognize that in its later stages this revolt may take forms and follow principles and programs at least as unwelcome to the West as those which the Russian Revolution ultimately adopted.

Nor is it less worth while to note that the consequences of the World War continue to be disclosed in all parts of the world. Moreover, as the temporary paralysis of the world's economic life produced immediate and continuingly evil consequences for the British nation, the shock to the political system has had unfortunate consequences for the British Empire which still continue.

And nothing is more challenging than the study of the extent to which the realization of the breakdown of European strength has been growing both in Asia and in Africa, and the degree to which this realization has stimulated and continues to stimulate Asiatic revolt. Moreover, while America remains strong, despite the war, nothing suggests that it will consent to lend its support either to Europe generally or to Britain specifically.

Gen. Chang Tseng Appointed "Precautionary" Commander at Shanghai

According to a report of the *Kuo Min* news agency on Jan. 6 the Nationalist Government has abolished the office Garrison Commander at Shanghai and Woosung and has created a new office to be known as "Headquarters of the Precautionary Forces at Shanghai." The head of the new organization will be Gen. Chang Tseng who has been commander of the Fourth Independent Nationalist Division. Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, who was formerly Defence Commissioner of the Shanghai-Woosung district is now in Hankow and has recently withdrawn his troops from Shanghai. According to report in the local Chinese press, Gen. Chang Tseng has recently brought some 1,500 troops here from Nanking and has established his headquarters at the Lunghwa Arsenal.

Clearing Up Some More of Ashmead Bartlett's Inaccuracies About China

The following article pertaining to the writings of Ashmead Bartlett in the London Daily Telegraph appeared in the North China-Daily News of Shanghai on Jan. 3.

London, Dec. 8.

The statements made by Mr. Ashmead Bartlett in his first article on "China To-day," in the "Daily Telegraph" (on November 4) regarding the practical wiping out of missionary work in China, and the conditon of the "abandoned converts." are directly contradicted by missionary authorities in London.

Mr. Kenneth Maclennan, secretary of the Conference of British Missionary Societies, which includes all the Protestant missionary bodies except the Salvation Army, and also forms the British section of the International Missionary Council, said:—

"To suggest, as Mr. Bartlett does, that 'hardly a trace remains in China to-day of all those vast missionary enterprises,' and that 'American and British missionaries have been kicked out of China, lock, stock, and barrel,' is far from the fact. Many have had to leave, but hundreds are at their posts and missionary work actually is being carried on to a surprising extent. We are, through the societies, kept in the closest touch with the situation in China, and I can definitely say that it is distinctly better than it was a year ago. Even at Hankow, the very centre of trouble, a number of missionaries have been at work throughout the crisis. One big British society now actually is sending women workers back to Hankow, and, of course, with consular permission.

"Mr. Bartlett's language regarding American missionaries being 'the most bitter enemies of British commerce in China' does a great dis-service to friendship between the Anglo-Saxon speaking countries. It is simply untrue to say 'the American missions have been wiped out,' Yenching University, five miles from Peking, is almost entirely American in organization. So is Canton Christian College."

"When Mr. Bartlett," continued Mr. Maclennan, "says he 'does not know of any prominent Chinese Christian who has ever played a prominent role in the country,' except General Feng, he is making a statement which rather discredits him as an authority on fact. Has he never heard, for example, of Sun Yat-sen, C. T. Wang, Wellington Koo, and W. W. Yen?"

Anglo-American Co-operation.

Mr. Harry T. Silcock, Secretary of the Friends Foreign Mission Association, who has lived for many years in China, said:—"I have just returned from the United States, where I met the China group at the American Missionary Headquarters. I can categorically deny that they are actuated in their work by any anti-British motive. I also attended the meeting at Toronto of the Board of Governors of the West China Union University, of which I am a member. British and American societies are responsible for this institution, which is going well at the present time under its Chinese vice-principle."

"Except in the Yangtze Valley and in the immediate area of the fighting armies, British and American missionaries, so far from being wiped out, are carrying on almost as usual over a large part of the country," said the Rev. C. E. Wilson, secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society. "We have suffered damage to property such as at Sanyuan, Shensi but this has been due to the civil war, and not to anti-Christian outbreaks. The Chinese Christians are wonderfully carrying on medical and primary school work with a resourcefulness and loyalty which, in view of difficult circumstances, shows much pluck. At the Shantung Christian University, in which we co-operate with fifteen British and American societies, there are 3,000 students. Of our missionaries actually in China—a number are home on furlough—only ten are unable to return to their stations."

Evidence of L. M. S.

Mr. David Chamberlin, editorial secretary of the London Missionary Society, quoted from letters just received from China from Mr. F. H. Hawkins, their foreign secretary, who now is in the East. Writing from Hankow, he said their work still is being carried on. He quoted one instance of a medical missionary attending wounded soldiers ranged round a building in the centre of which Church services were being carried on by the Chinese. He wrote highly of magnificent hospital work being carried on by Chinese Christian doctors he had seen in Wuchang. It is the belief of the leading members of this great Society that the Christian Church in China will emerge from the present reign of terror stronger than ever, for this has been the common experience of history where persecution is concerned.

Last August, the Hankow Committee of the United Christian Church of China wrote to the London Missionary Society, reporting that the church there regularly was filled with people. They sent a sympathetic letter to the missionaries who, under consular orders, had to leave their stations, and told them to be of good heart, for the troubles eventually would pass.

Chinese Churches Carrying On

"Hundreds of the Chinese churches which missionaries had to leave have been carrying on," said Mr. Martin, one of the secretaries of the China Inland Mission. "A letter we have just had from the city of Yenching, in the centre of one of the areas of fighting, is quite typical. Here, the pastor writes, though the military have occupied the mission premises, the ordinary Christian work is being carried on as usual."

The Rev. C. W. Andrews, China Secretary of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, said that the only provinces concerning which even an ill-instructed person could make such statements were Hunan and Honan, yet even in the case of Hunan two of their missionaries had just returned from the coast to the capital city of Changsha. The Chinese Christian's, in the face of many difficulties, it is true nevertheless had been carrying on both religious services and hospital work. "It is entirely untrue," he said "that missionary work in Central China is wiped out. I could easily multiply evidence to prove this."

The Funeral of Mrs. Rayna Prohme in Moscow

The following dispatch describing the funeral of Mrs Rayna Raphaelson Prohme appeared in the Chicago Daily News on Nov. 29 and was written by Junius B. Wood, correspondent of the Daily News in Moscow. Another report in the same newspaper stated that Mrs. Prohme became suddenly ill and collapsed on the street. She was carried into the Hotel Metropole where Miss Anne Louise Strong and other friends obtained the services of a German specialist. Her illness was diagnosed as nervous indigestion but despite all possible effort on the part of the physician she died without regaining consciousness. Mrs. Prohme, with her husband William Prohme, organised and managed the Nationalist News Agency and edited the People's Tribune in Hankow.

A picturesque cortege, drawn from many corners of the world, assembled to walk behind the white hearse drawn by four white-draped horses which carried the body of Mrs. Rayna Raphaelson Prohme through Moscow's snow-swept streets yesterday. The slow line of march led from the university mortuary, in the shadow of the Novodvevitchi convent, across the ice-covered river to the crematorium on the Sparrow hills where Napoleon last looked upon Moscow more than a century ago. Chinese, some students and other revolutionaries, to whose country's call the delicately nurtured Chicago woman devoted her young life, predominated among the marchers.

Americans Attend

Americans were less numerous, only a few being in Moscow. The others were the Russian associates of the ill-starred days in China when her tousled red hair and exuberant spirits inspired their ebbing courage, and they followed her with scarred faces, black and white, fired by the same revolutionary zeal which cost her her life.

The coffin was covered with a mantle of white and bronze chrysanthemums ordered by cable by her parents in Chicago. Part of the mantle consisted of forty roses of many hues, the total supply available in Moscow. These came from William Prohme, her husband in Manila. Other floral pieces bore memorial messages from the students of Sun Yat-sen universlty, a group of red army officers, Michael Borodin, adviser of the Canton government, Mme. Sun Yat-sen, American newspaper correspondents and many individuals. A Chinese representative spoke feelingly at the funeral services. Prof, Scott Nearing and Miss Anne Louise Strong were selected to speak on behalf of the Americans, and the Russians added their praise. Following the soviet custom, many paid their last tribute to their departed comrade. Miss Strong plans to remain with the ashes until the arrival of the husband.

Monastery Bell Tolls

A clear, high-pitched note sounded from the bell in the tall tower of the Donskoy monastery, silhouetted clear against the dark sky on the early winter night as the funeral cortege of Mrs. Prohme skirted the walls of that ancient fortress. A red army band started a mournful revolutionary funeral dirge. Deeper-toned bells joined in the chimes in the tower, blending with the band's wailing strains.

Mme. Sun Yat-sen herself ill, Mrs. Michael Borodin, wife of the communist adviser; Eugene Chen, former nationalist foreign minister, and family, were among the funeral marchers. Nearly every American in Moscow marched along the long route from the hospital.

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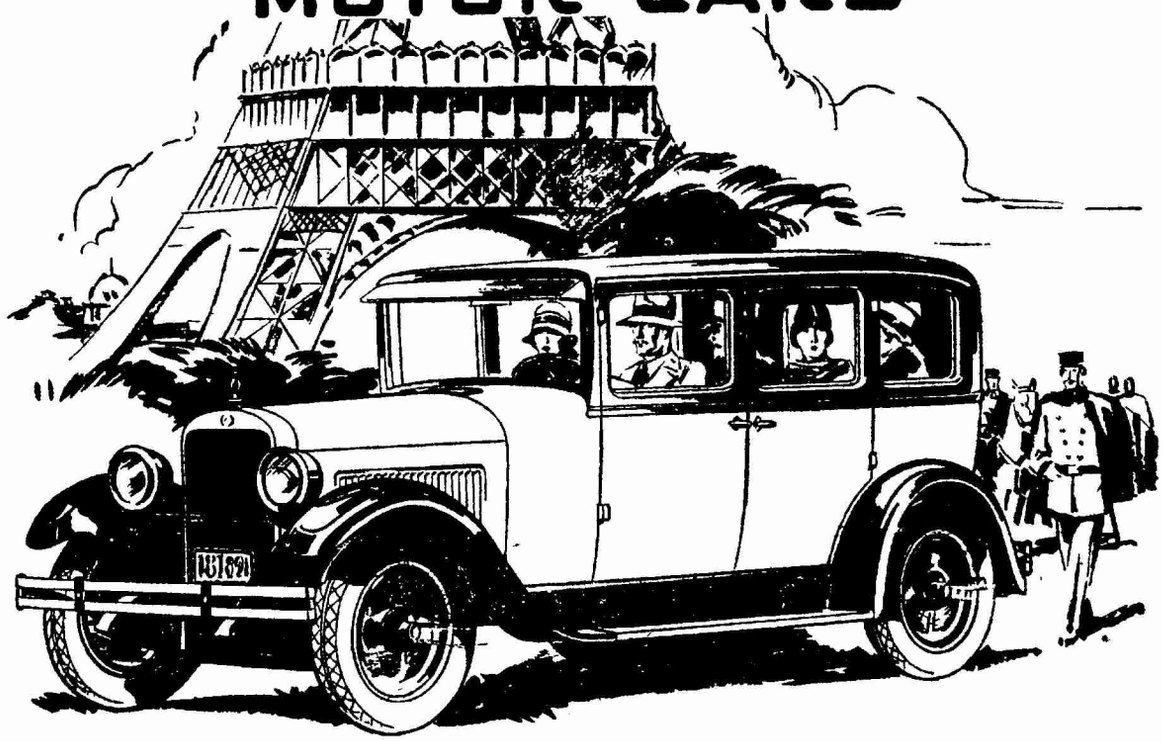

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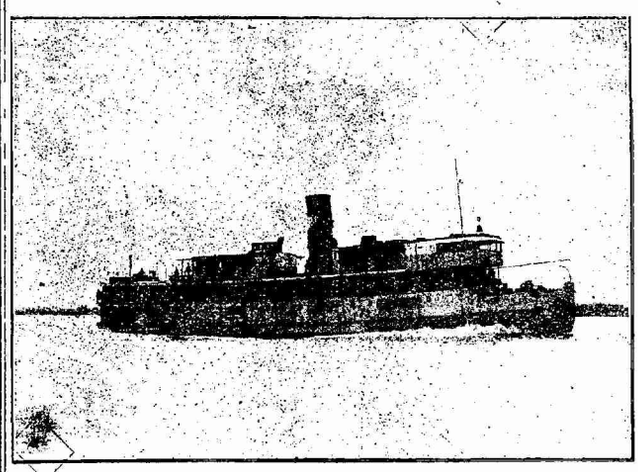

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Better Business in Hairnets Predicted for 1928

Hairnet manufacturers in Shantung have of late received assurances from their clients in the United States that the demand for hairnets in America during 1928 will be a good one. "There is good news now in the coming back of hair nets," one firm in Chicago writes. "Girls are letting their hair grow, and of late there has been an increase in this business. Hair nets still have a place left as one of the good items in the notion department. In most of the girls' colleges, the vogue of bobbed hair is fast fading, and girls are seen with long tresses. A further revival of the former hair net business is therefore likely." Other firms are even more enthusiastic. One in Seattle boasts that "if during 1928 we fail to buy a hundred percent more from you than in 1927 our name will be mud."

The credit for the invention of the woven hair net is to be given to Mr. I. Grossmann, a hair goods merchant of Vienna, Austria. Mr. Grossmann made an immense fortune out of the hair goods business in Vienna. He invented the net about 70 years ago, which date takes us back to the 'Fifties. In those days, hair for the world's market came from China as it does to-day. It was prepared and sterilized at destination points. The hair net weaving industry very soon became an important home handicraft among the peasants of Bohemia and Galicia, as it is to-day there, as well as in other parts of Europe, and China. Factors (in China they are called compradores) travel through the rural districts giving hair out to the peasants to be woven into nets. The same method of weaving as that employed in China to-day was that invented by Mr. Grossmann.

The hair net business in the United States has been a development of the past twenty-five years, and for many years the nets have been permanent items on notion counters everywhere.

In China, hair net making was taught at first by Germans to the natives of Shantung. With abundant raw materials, coupled with low wages, the industry, under foreign impetus, has grown to such proportions that it is at present the principal source of income of most of the natives in the central part of Shantung. The annual production in Shantung has been as high as 4,000,000 gross. In South and Central China the production has decreased from year to year.

The raw materials gathered in the neighbouring districts of Chefoo and in several places along the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway and along the lower reaches of the Yellow River, concentrate at Chefoo, where they are prepared for export.

Some 12 years ago a British firm in Chefoo sent out this commodity as a trial. To-day, the hairnet business in Chefoo is a remarkable one. Exports are made to America, Germany, Gr. Britain, etc. Germany is practically the center for the European hair net trade.

J. A. J.

Chefoo, December 28.

Col. Cecil L'estrange Malone Elected to Parliament

Col. Cecil L'estrangé Malone, prominent British labor leader who spent considerable time in China investigating conditions last spring and summer, has just been elected to Parliament according to a *Reuter* report from London on Jan. 10. He was elected in the by-election at Northampton which was held as a result of the death of Sir Arthur Holland, a Conservative. The results of the election were as follows:

Lt.-Col. Malone (Labor)	15,156
Captain Renton (Conservative)	14,554
Mr. Cope Morgan (Liberal)	9,575
Mr. Hailwood (Independent Conservative)	1,090

The results in the last General Election were:

Sir Arthur Holland	16,017
Miss Margaret Bondfield (Labor)	15,046
Mr. J. Manfield (Liberal)	9,436

Col. Malone has written a book and numerous newspaper and magazine articles regarding labor conditions in China.

Serious Peasant Uprisings in Manchuria

According to reports of the Japanese *Toho* news agency on Jan. 9 and 10 serious peasant uprisings and rebellions against excessive taxation have taken place at Tunghua, Manchuria near the Korean border. The report stated that the uprisings are being led by an organization known as the "Big Sword Corps" somewhat similar to the "Red Spear" societies in Honan and Chihli provinces. Marshal Chang Tso-ling, upon receipt of news of the uprising sent troops into the area but they were defeated in the first encounter. The peasant organizations are said to number about 1,000 and to be well armed.

Men and Events

G. Burton Sayre, editor of the *Shanghai Times* is confined to the hospital on account of illness.

J. Fistere, chemical engineer connected with the National Aniline and Chemical Corporation has arrived in Shanghai from Americaon a business trip.

O. G. Steen, general manager of the Dollar Company's interests in the Far East, has departed for Manila on a business trip. He will be absent from Shanghai for about a month.

W. J. Tucker and J. B. Yeoman of Virginia have arrived in Shanghai to join the staff of the British-American Tobacco Company and the British Cigarette Company.

Miss Anna Clarissa Heffron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Heffron of Vancouver, B. C. was married on Saturday, Jan. 7 to Ronald Haddow Wallace, son of Calvin Wallace of Shanghai.

The Rev. Earl H. Cressy, B. A., addressed the members of the Royal Asiatic Society of Shanghai on Jan. 12 on the subject," "A Vacation in the Japanese Alps." The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides.

Lady Lampson, wife of the British Minister in Peking is returning to her home in England by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway, according to a *Reuter* report from Peking on Jan. 7. Sir Miles Lampson accompanied Lady Lampson as far as Harbin visiting various cities in Manchuria enroute.

Marc T. Greene, formerly a member of the staff of *The China Press* of Shanghai, has been appointed special correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor* of Boston and will make a world tour for that paper. He expects to be in Shanghai during next May.

Ivy Lee, adviser in public relations for the Standard Oil Company of N. Y., whose book "The U. S. S. R.—A World Enigma" attracted considerable attention a few months ago, has written that the Macmillan Publishing Company is shortly bringing out a revised and enlarged edition.

Two American marines, members of the Legation Guard in Peking recently died of rabies as a result of being bitten by a pet dog. Several other members of the Corps who were bitten by the dog are being given treatment at the Rockefeller Hospital.

According to a *Reuters* report from Singapore on Jan. 10, the steamers of Jardine, Matheson and Company operating between Hongkong and Singapore are now carrying parties of armed troops as protection against pirates. The steamer Kutsang which left Singapore for Hongkong on Jan. 10 carried a party of 10 fully armed Royal Artillerymen.

C. D. Culbertson who has been manager of the Eastman Kodak Company in China has resigned and has become a partner in the firm of J. E. Swan and Company dealers in investment securities. The firm will be now known as Swan, Culbertson and Company with offices at No. 1 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Col. L. M. Cosgrove, Canadian Trade Commissioner and C. O. Julian, special representative of the Vancouver Harbor Board were the speakers at a luncheon held by the Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai on Tuesday, Jan. 10. S. U. Zau, director of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board was chairman.

A Chinese bandit who was besieged in a Chinese house for more than sixteen hours by the Shanghai Police Department, was finally killed at 8 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, Jan. 7. The building was riddled with bullets but the bandit was finally killed through the use of Mills bombs and tear-gas bombs. When found his body was a mass of wounds.

Admiral Mark L. Bristol, commander in chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet accompanied by his Chief-of-Staff, Capt. Kenneth Castleman and other staff officers departed on board the Flagship Pittsburgh on Saturday, Jan. 7 for Guam and Manila. Mrs. Bristol and Mrs. Castleman have also departed for Manila on the Transport Chaumont. They will be absent from Shanghai for about two months.

Dr. Joseph Bailie, organizer of the Institute of Technical Training an organization partly supported by the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, has returned to China after several months in the United States. The Institute of Technical Training is an organization for the purpose of arranging for technical training on the part of Chinese students in the United States. The executive secretary is Chang Pei-liu.

The Emergency School of Chinese Studies in Shanghai has just announced courses for the winter session which opened on Jan. 9, the courses including studies in the Chinese newspaper, the San Min Chu-i, and introduction to literary Chinese and so on. Among those who will conduct courses are Dr. John Darroch, Dr. Frank Rawlinson, Dr. Miao, Dr. MacGillivray, Mr. Garnier and W. P. Mills. The director of the school is J. E. Moncrieff whose office is in the Missions Building.

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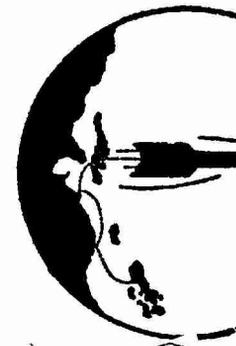

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Nationalist Government Announces Plans For Financial Reform

BY J. B. P.

In a circular telegram issued on Tuesday, Jan. 10, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek announced his formal acceptance of the office of Generalissimo of the Nationalist Government. It was also reported in the Chinese press that Generals Pei Tsung-chi, Li Tsung-jen and other members of the so-called Kwangsi faction at Hankow had wired Gen. Chiang their congratulations and pledging him their support.

The new Nationalist Government at Nanking has taken up the question of financial reform as the most pressing problem of the New Year of 1928. It was therefore appropriate that the first official action of the new Government was to install Mr. T. V. Soong as Minister of Finance, which action was taken on Jan. 7 in the presence of practically all the officials of the Government and Kuomintang at Nanking including Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Mr. Soong, who is a Harvard graduate and a brother-in-law of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was Minister of Finance at Canton prior to and during the Nationalist advance to the Yangtsze Valley in the fall, winter and spring of 1926-1927. Although less was heard of him than of other members of the Government, particularly the military men, Soong is generally given credit for much of the success of the expedition owing to the fact that he raised the money for the military campaign and did it without recourse to a foreign loan. He is generally rated as one of the

Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, Who Has Announced a Program of Reform of Governmental Finances.

most capable financiers among modern-type Chinese officials. Obviously he has the hardest and most thankless job of all for it is difficult for any official anywhere who has anything to do with the raising of money to remain popular among those who must pay the taxes. Soong retired from the Wu-Han Government shortly following the split with Nanking last spring and since that time has been living at Shanghai.

Interesting Inauguration Ceremony

The ceremony of installing Mr. Soong as Minister of Finance of the Nationalist Government was most interesting and particularly so to the writer of these paragraphs who happened to be the only foreign newspaper correspondent present. The ceremony was held in the audience room of the old Tuchun's yamen which has been specially arranged and decorated with Nationalist slogans for this occasion. Above the platform was a large red silk banner containing the Chinese translation of the well known political slogan, "Government of the People, By the People and For the People." The ceremony opened with the reading of Sun Yat-sen's will by Gen. Tan Yen-kai and the handing over of the seal of the regulations of the Kuomintang as well as observance of economy in the administration of the nation's finance and cautioning him against the employment of 'useless' persons. The oath also bound the new finance minister against the wastage or embezzlement of public funds and against the receipt or handling of bribes and concluding with the admonition that in the event he should be guilty of any of the foregoing offenses, that he would surrender himself to the authorities for punishment.

Soong's Program

Following the administration of the oath, Mr. Soong delivered a brief address in which he declared that a reform of the country's finances was urgently needed, but of most importance was the immediate adoption of a sound financial system which would bring about stability. "Of course the Minister of Finance can do little," he said, "unless there is a proper coordination of the functions of the military, communications, and foreign affairs departments of the Government as well as ment of other departments." He then referred briefly to the financial system which prevailed at Canton two years ago when the Nationalist Government had a regular budget and lived up to it. He also emphasized the necessity of coordinating the work of the government departments in order that commerce may be given an opportunity to revive. He said there could be no successful administration of Government finance unless commerce and industry were given a chance to revive and become prosperous and declared that government finance was in a deplorable condition largely because commerce and industry were in a similarly deplorable condition.

Other talks were made at the inauguration ceremonies by Gen. Tan Yen-kai who spoke on behalf of the Central Party Headquarters and by Gen. Li Lieh-chun who spoke on behalf of the Government Council. Tan Yen-kai pointed out the importance of finance in connection with the Northern Expedition and the need of good government in territories controlled by the Nationalists, saying that good government could only be built on sound finance. Li Lieh-chun in his address declared that the present financial difficulty was due (1) to the economic bondage imposed on the nation in the form of a "dictated tariff, and (2) the abnormally high military expenses. "The restricted finances," declared Gen. Li, "combined with the unwarranted expenditures, have combined to bring about a condition of economic bankruptsy."

New Appointees of the Finance Ministry

The Minister of Finance then announced the tentative appointment of the following heads of departments and bureaus:—Vice-Ministers—Mr. Chang Yung-nyi and Mr. Chin Yung-ming (in case Mr. Chin should decline the appointment, Mr. Zee Fu will be appointed).

Head of the Secretariat—Mr. Chow Lai.

Chief Counsellor—Mr. Liang Ngoh-lia.

Chief of the Salt Gabelle—Mr. Chien Fong-shih.

Chief of the Customs Administration—Mr. Chang Fa-yung.

Head of the Tobacco and Wine Tax Bureau—Mr. Chen Sha-tu.

Head of the Special Kerosene Tax Bureau—Mr. Liu Tsze-feng.

Head of the Opium Suppression Bureau—(Messrs. Li Chen-yi and Chow Miu-tsu have been offered the post, but both have declined).

Head of the Stamp Tax Bureau—Mr. Li Tia-sen.

Treasurer of the Ministry—Mr. Li Chao.

Head of the Accounting Department—Mr. Chu Chung-tao.

Head of the Internal Tax Department—Mr. Kia Tsze-nyi.

Head of the National Bond Department—Mr. Chung Yen-chen.

In addition to the foregoing heads of bureaus, there was also announced the appointment of a number of technical experts in the various departments whose names were not included in the foregoing which was issued by the *Kuo Min* News Agency such as H. O. Tong in the cigarette tax department, M. Y. Tang in the kerosene tax department, and others.

Monthly Revenue Placed at $8 865,000

On Monday, Jan. 9, Mr. Soong called a conference of the heads of the various financial bureaus and customs superintendents of the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhwei at which it was ascertained that a sum of $8,865,000 should be available for the use of the Government prior to the Chinese

Minister of Finance by Gen. Li Lieh-chun. Following this the oath of office was administered, the oath binding the new finance minister to observe the will of the late Dr. Sun and New Year Settlement Period which falls on Jan. 23. The various estimated items of revenue were given as follows:

Provincial treasury of Chekiang—$1,000,000
" " " Kiangsu— $1,000,000
" " " Anhwei— 500,000
Opium Prohibition Bureau of Shanghhi—$1,000,000
Farm Tax of Kiangsu—$100,000
Anhwei Salt Gabelle—$2,000,000
Chekiang " " —$500,000
Sungkiang Salt Tax—$500,000
Anhwei " "—$400,000
Rolled Tobacco Tax from Chekiang—$500,000
" " " " Kiangsu—$500,000
Tobacco and Wine Tax from Chekiang—$100,000
" " " " " Kiangsu—$100,000
Customs receipts (Shanghai and other ports) $200,000

Fourth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang

Of interest rivaling that of finance, is the matter of the forthcoming meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang which was scheduled to meet in Nanking about Jan. 10, the following from the *Kuo Min* (official) News Agency giving the details regarding that oft discussed and more often postponed meeting:

"Rapid progress is now being made in the preparation of the 4th Plenary Session of the Kuomintang in Nanking and seventeen members of the Central Committees have already arrived here during the last few days. They are Messrs. Chiang Kai-shek, Tan Yen-kai, Miao Bin, Chu Min-yi, Chow Chi-kong, Ho Ying-ching, T. V. Soong, Chu Pei-teh, Hwang Hsih, Tin Chow-wu, Bei Yun-ti, Kuo Chung-tao, Yu Yueh-jen, Kin Hung-yi, and Chu Chi-tsin.

"Nevertheless, despite the presence of the seventeen members, there is still this question of quorum for the formal convention of the 4th Plenary Session to be considered. It is held that if the entire membership of the Committee be fixed at 28, (the original number being 36, and granting that the 8 Canton members are expelled from the Committee, the remainder will be 28) seventeen members would then be sufficient to constitute the quorum and the Session can be formally opened. But if that original number of 36 members is insisted upon as a basis, then 15 members cannot make the quorum, and likewise the Session cannot be formally opened. At present, it is said that the various members now in Nanking are studying this point and are expected to reach an agreement shortly so that the Plenary Session may be held without further delay."

Struggle for Mastery of Canton

According to a report from a correspondent in Canton on Jan. 4 the struggle for the mastery of Canton between the adherents of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the Kwangsi faction has started, the Kwangsi faction being composed of Generals Li Chi-sum, Bei Tsung-chi, Huang Shao-hsiung, and Li Tsung-jen. Gen. Li Chi-sum, who is now in control of Canton has some 50,000 troops. The Cantonese commanders loyal to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek are Chang Fa-kwei, Chin Ta-chun, Fong Ting-ying and Li Fu-lin. Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, who was forced to evacuate Canton is now said to be marching toward Swatow in order to attack Chen Chi-tang a supporter of the Kwangsi faction. If successful he will probably return and try to take Canton. Gen. Chen Ming-shu, who was ordered by Chiang Kai-shek to return to Canton is said to be neutral at the present. There was also on unconfirmed report that C. C. Wu, former Foreign Minister and Sun Fo former Finance Minister at Nanking are considering returning to Canton to start another Nationalist Government under the control of the Kwangsi faction. But this report was not given serious consideration. Gen. Li Fu-lin is now said to be in Hongkong. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has some 60,000 troops loyal to him in Kwangtung while the Kwangsi faction is said to have 70,000. The real reason for the fight is naturally the control of Canton's revenues which are estimated at $13,000,000 monthly

Norwegian Ship Delivers Arms to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang

The *China Sphere*, a newspaper issued in the English language at Tsingtao, Shantung province and edited by William M. Cornwell contains a report in its January 4 number of a shipment of 7,272 cases of arms and ammunition which arrived in Tsingtao on Jan. 1. The shipment of arms arrived on the Norwegian steamer Skule from Oslo, Norway and according to the report were of German manufacture. The shipment of arms was cleared through the Chinese Customs by a Japanese firm of customs brokers, and immediately after landing the arms were turned over to the troops of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang which had been sent to Tsingtao to accept delivery. According to the report 1, 369 cases were intended for Marshal Sun while the remainder was for Gen. Chang Chung-chang and also possibly for Marshal Chang Tso-ling.

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In the United States Court for China

In re
Last Will and Testament
of
MINNIE BLAIR,
Deceased.

Cause No. 3023
Estate No. 670
NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MINNIE BLAIR, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before June 14, 1928, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

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Shanghai, China.
January 11, 1928.

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From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics appearing under this heading, are taken mostly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official) Nationalist (Wu-Han official) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles appearing in the local Chinese press).

January 4—Japanese *Toho* report states that tense situation developing between Hupeh and Hunan with troops being mobilized in both provinces; Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, Kwangsi faction leader mobilizing 3rd army at Hankow is trying to gain control of Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi for purpose of opposing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek; reported clash already developed—Acting Foreign Minister Quo Tai-chi issues through *Kuo Min* official report of protest which the Nationalist Government has lodged with British Government over the sinking of the Chinese steamer Irene in Bias Bay on October 20, after the Irene had been seized by Chinese pirates; Chinese demand (1) apology for violation Chinese territorial integrity, (2) compensation for loss lives and property, (3) punishment of commander of British submarine, (4) release of Chinese alleged pirates arrested—Government Council Nanking attended by Tsai Yuan-pei, Li Lieh-chun, Chang Ching-kiang, Ho Yin-chin and Li Tsung-jen, pass resolutions (1) that Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan and Yang Shu-chwang instructed lead expedition against Peking; (2) that Sun Fo Minister of Finance be transferred to newly created post of Minister of Reconstruction; (3) that C. C. Wu, former Foreign Minister be appointed special envoy to the United States to negotiate treaty revision; (4) that Chiang Kai-shek, Sun Fo and Lin Sun be appointed members of standing committee of government council and (5) that Chu Min-yi be sent to France to investigate the question of sanitation—Chiang Kai-shek departs for Nanking accompanied by Tan Yen-Kai and Admiral Yang Shu-chwang with escort of 300 troops—Bei Tsung-chi wires C. C. Wu urging him to resume post of foreign minister—Gen. Hu Chung-tou, garrison commander at Hankow orders all labor, agricultural and commercial unions to disband—Chiang Kai-shek extended hearty welcome at Nanking—Sun Chuan-fang goes to Peking to obtain money for re-outfitting his army in Shantung—Feng Yu-hsiang appoints Gen. Yuan Teh-hsin as martial law commander in Honan—Serious coal shortage in Pengpu—Ho Yin-chin orders ancient walls at Hsuchow demolished—Tientsin-Pukow Railway between Tientsin and Tsinanfu crowded with military trains.

January 5—Japanese *Toho* news agency report from Peking states that liklihood exists that Peking Government may abrogate treaties with Italy and Belgium owing to their expiration this year; result this situation Powers considering situation and stated that Diplomatic Body considering possibility of taking joint action; report also states that Spain is considering matter of referring matter to International Court at Hague similar to Belgian action—Gen. Li Chi-sum arrives in Canton from Hongkong—Reported that Kwangsi general Hwang Shao-hsiung's army is being dispatched to East River area to attack Gen. Chang Fa-kwei's troops—*Kuo Min* report from Nanking states Tsining, Shantung captured by Feng Yu-hsiang's troops and combined Nationalist army now pressing on Tianfu; claimed Chihli-Shantung troops evacuating Tianfu; reported that owing to dispute between Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang that Chang Chung-chang may be transferred to Manchuria and Shantung defense left to Sun Chuan-fang; 33rd Nationalist army ordered to Anhwei and 37th army ordered to Haichow—Chiang Kai-shek welcomed in Nanking by Chang Ching-kiang, Wu Tze-hui, Tsai Yuan-pei, Chu Min-yi, Chen Ku-foo, Ho Yin-chin, Li Chung-jen, Chen Shao-kwan; Chiang Kai-shek in address states Kuomintang has two cardinal faults, lack of self-confidence and over-conceit, said he went to Nanking to see through to successful conclusion 4th plenary conference of Kuomintang, second bring about cooperation among military comrades in order that assistance can be rendered to Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan—Japanese report from Peking states that negotiations between Feng Yu-hsiang and Shansi regarding evacuation of Chochow falls through owing to fact that Shansi troops holding Chochow refuse to agree to being disarmed—Hunan generals, formerly under Tang Shen-tse, namely Li Ping-hsuan, Ho Chien, Liu Hsin, Chow Chan and Yeh Chi, sign joint telegram announcing allegience to Nationalist Government thereby causing halt in Gen. Bei Tsung-chi's plans to launch attack on Hunan—Chinese merchants in Tientsin reported organizing aerial mail service to Shanghai and are reported to have ordered planes from Germany; company capitalized at $800,000—Russians announce decision to remit sum of $125,000 monthly toward support of Peking University—Reuters report from Peking states that report received in Peking that Soviet

In the United States Court for China

IN RE LAST WILL AND TESTA MENT

CHARLES KLINCK,
Deceased.

Cause No. 3016
Special Proceeding No. 668A

Filed at Shanghai, China, January 7, 1928.

JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk of the U.S. Court of China.

CITATION:

A petition having been filed for probate of the last will and testament of Charles Klinck, deceased, and for letters testamentary on said estate by John F. Messer and James Gibbs executors named, in said will, it is ORDERED.

That notice to be hereby given to Isabel Matilda Messer, Honorina Isabel Klinck, May Klinck, George Frederick Klinck, William Jacob Klinck, Margaret Meyer and Paul Emil Valentine Meyer, and to all others concerned or interested to appear in this Court in the United States Court room in Shanghai, China, on Tuesday the 28th day of February, 1928, at 10 o'clock a.m. to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

This citation shall be duly served on any of the foregoing named persons found within the jurisdiction of this Court and a copy thereof sent by registered post to the last known address of those without the jurisdiction. Notice of hearing of said petition shall also be published in a Shanghai newspaper of general circulation once ni each of three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than thirty days before the date set for hearing.

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

Dated at Shanghai, China.
January 7, 1928

In the United States Court for China

In Re. Last Will and Testament of JOHN T. PROCTOR,
Deceased.

Cause No. 3021

Special Proceeding No. 669

Filed at Shanghai, Jan. 5, 1927

JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk of the U. S. Court of China.

CITATION:

The petition having been filed for probate of the last Will and Testament of John T. Proctor, deceased, and for letters testamentary on said estate by Nellie Merinda Proctor executrix named in said Will, it is ORDERED.

That notice to be hereby given to Paul M. Proctor, 1834 Princeton Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota; Downing E. Proctor, 1428 S 8th Street, Waco, Texas; Helen Proctor, 12 Merrill Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Mildred Proctor, Granville, Ohio; and to all others concerned or interested to appear in this Court in the United States Court room in Shanghai, China, on Monday the 5th day of March, 1928, at 10 o'clock a.m. to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

This citation shall be duly served on any of the foregoing named persons found within the jurisdiction of this Court and a copy thereof sent by registered post to the last known address of those without the jurisdiction. Notice of hearing said petition shall also be published in a Shanghai newspaper of general circulation once in each of three successive weeks, the last publicetion to be not less than thirty days before the date set for hearing.

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE.

Dated at Shanghai, China,
January 5, 1928

In the United States Court for China

In re
The Estate
of
JOHN T. PROCTOR,
Deceased.

Cause No. 3021

Estate No. 669

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of JOHN T. PROCTOR deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, on or before June 6, 1928, and all persons owing debts to the said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

NELLIE M. PROCTOR
Temporary Administratrix
1 Young Allen Court
SHANGHAI.

In the United States Court for China

CLARA DIATLAVA PATTEN,
Plaintiff,

vs.

WENDELL W. PATTEN,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3602
Civil No. 1249

ORDER.

Filed at Shanghai, China,
December 15, 1927.

JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce. On motion of the plaintiff on this 6th day of December, 1927, IT IS ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays accruing after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge,
United States Court for China.

Government has arrested large number of Chinese in Moscow including legation officials in retaliation for Nationalist action at Canton—Five Chinese, including a professor in one of the universities executed in Hankow owing to alleged communist activities—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states that there is no possibility of cooperation between Chang Tso-ling and Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi—Large shipments of ammunition received in Tsingtao for use of Sun Chuan-fang's army.

January 6-7-8—Japanese report from Changsha states that outbreak of hostilities between Hunan and Hupeh is practically unavoidable, the Hunanese Generals Ho Chien and others generally being well supplied with ammunition and being supporters of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek; also reported that Generals Chu Pei-teh and Hsia Tou-yin in Kiangsi will also support Chiang Kai-shek; also stated Yang Sen may support Nanking—International Tariff Appraisal Conference continues in Peking, but serious differences develop between Chinese and foreign commissioners—Hankow report states that 800 wounded troops have been brought back to Hankow from fighting front at Puchi and that Hunanese forces are adopting strong attitude against Gen. Bei Tsung-chi—Soviet Embassy in Peking issues denial of report that Soviet authorities in Moscow have adopted retaliatory tactics and have arrested Chinese in Moscow—Peking again announces the evacuation of the town of Chochow; also announced that Fengtien forces have assumed aggressive on the Peking-Hankow line—Peking Government asks French Minister in Peking to telegraph French Ambassador in Moscow regarding reports of arrest of Chinese diplomatic officials in Moscow in retaliation for Canton executions of Soviet consular staff—T. V. Soong, recently appointed Nationalist Finance Minister goes to Nanking and formally assumes office—*Kuo Min* report from Canton quotes Gen. Li Chi-sum as declaring his intentions of suppressing all rebels, unifying Canton finance and rehabilitating Kwangtung—Nationalist report that Feng Yu-hsiang's troops have captured Taianfu, near Tsinanfu, Shantung—Nanking orders closing of offices of Shanghai Garrison Commander, Bei Tsung-chi, whose forces have been transferred to Hankow; local Shanghai defenses in future will be under Gen. Chang Tseng, commander of the 4th independent division under title of Shanghai "Precautionary" forces; Gen. Chang Ting-fan's troops also withdrawn from Shanghai along with forces of Gen. Bei Tsung-chi—Meeting of Kuomintang officials held in Nanking participated in by Chiang Kai-shek, Chang Ching-kiang, Wu Tze-hui, Tsai Yuan-pei and Li Lieh-chun to make arrangements for Fourth Plenary Session of Kuomintang; decided that Cantonese members Wang Ching-wei, Chen-Kung-po, Koo Meng-yu and Kan Fai-kwan be barred and that Madame Ho Hsiang-ning, Chen Shu-jen Wang Loh-ping and Wang Fa-chien, be tried by the Conference to determine their guilt or innocence; Chiang Kai-shek sends telegram to Bei Tsung-chi and Chen Zung-yung at Hankow urging them to support the Government and not engage in hostilities with Hunan; Wu-Han generals do not reply—Nanking orders dismissal of Yang Sen and orders his troops be transferred to Liu Hsiang and Liu Wen-hui of the 6th route Nationalist army; also order arrest of Wu Pei-fu-Marsha Sun Chuan-fang ordered to return to Shantung front following conference with Chang Tso-ling in Peking—Some 237 Russians at Hankow register with Chinese Bureau of Foreign Affairs—Fifteen members of Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang said to have arrived in Nanking for meeting—H. H. Kung offered post of Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor in Nanking Government.

January 8—Fusanosuke Kuhara, who headed Japanese economic commission to Germany and Russia, upon return to Tokyo declared that Germany is rapidly revising and that nothing short of a foreign war or a general peasant uprising could overthrow the present Russian Government and that Russian leaders recognize that "they must depend upon Japan for developing the Far East,"—Message from Chungking states that conditions are disturbed owing to threatened clash between Yang Sen and Liu Hsiang and that Gen. Teng Hsi-hou being urged to resume position; also reported that Wu Pei-fu has departed from Chungking area for Suiting—*Kuo Wen* report from Nanking states that C. T. Wang will be named as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and ultimately as Minister of Foreign Affairs—Chihli provincial authorities strongly protest against Japanese establishment of police headquarters at Tangku—Hankow report states that two divisions under Generals Fan Chi-tung and Kuo Ju-yang have rebelled against Gen. Yang Sen—Sun Fo reported to have refused Ministryship of commerce, agriculture and labor in Nanking Government—Reported that Y. M. Chien appointed one of vice-ministers of finance and also reported that Chang Shou-yoong also will be appointed vice-minister—Nationalists send airplanes to Northern front—Chinese local authorities apply to Chamber of Commerce

(*Continued on page 184*)

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Lindbergh's Own Story

"WE": Charles A. Lindbergh; Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons—New York—London, The Knickerbocker Press.

A simple, straightforward story of "Lindy's "own life which indicates so well why his exploit has taken the world by storm. To read his modest autobiography is to understand in a measure what he is and what he represents. The severest tests –limitless opportunity for wealth, unparalleled fame and the bestowal of the world's highest honors—have failed to lessen the measure of Lindbergh's spirit—the "WE" of man and machine across the Atlantic.

As a first step in the advancement of aviation Lindbergh publishes this book, for flying is his very life. In it he tells us briefly of his boyhood and first flights. Then the varied experiences of "stunt" flying, followed by the details of special Air Service training in the United States Army. This period is followed by a description of his work with the Air Mail—valuable background for the long hours of transatlantic flying. Following the inception of the historical flight comes an altogether too meagre description of the perilous undertaking and the writer's sincere thanks for the receptions accorded him.

Fitzhugh Green concludes "WE" with a brief and interesting description of the many welcomes tendered Colonel Lindbergh.

To use Mayor Walker's words of welcome in New York to the hero—"We have heard, and we are familiar with, the editorial 'WE.' but not until you arrived in Paris did we learn of the aeronautical 'WE.' Now you have given the world a flying pronoun. That 'WE' that you used was perhaps the only word that would have suited the occasion and the great accomplishment that was yours. That all-inclusive word 'we' was quite right, because you were not all alone in the solitude of the sky and the sea, because every American heart, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was beating for you. Every American, every soul throughout the world, was riding with you in spirit, urging you on and cheering you on to the great accomplishment that is yours.

"That 'we' was a vindication of the courage, of the intelligence, of the confidence and the hopes of Nungesser and Coli, now only alive in the prayers and the hearts of the people of the entire world. That 'we' that you coined was well used, because it gave an added significance and additional emphasis to the greatest of any and all ranks, the word of faith, and turned the hearts of all the people of the civilized world to your glorious mother, whose spirit was your spirit, whose confidence was your confidence, and whose pride was your pride; the 'we' that includes all that has made the entire world stand and gasp at your great feat, and that 'we' also sent out to the world another message and brought happiness to the people of America, and admiration and additional popularity for America and Americans by all the peoples of the European countries."

Charles A. Lindbergh's manuscript of this book reposes in a publishers safe -written in longhand and priceless to posterity—but the spirit of "WE" is gloriously alive to further conquests of the air and the advancement of aviation.

C. C. B.

Shanghai Dec. 22, 1927.

The Story of Tea

The Book Of Tea: By Okakura Kakuzo: New York: Duffield and Company.

This is a second edition of one of the most interesting books ever written in English by a Japanese.

The earliest record of tea in European writings is found in the statement of an Arabian traveller. Marco Polo the Venetian traveler records the deposition of a Chinese minister of finance, in 1285, for his arbitrary increase of the tea-taxes. Tea was fist introduced into Europe in 1610 by the Dutch East India Company, and as so often happens, the propaganda of the new beverage, tea, met with opposition. Henry Savill (1678) denounced it as a filthy custom. Samuel Johnson draws his own portrait as "a hardened and shameless tea-drinker."

The first mention of tea, in China, is found in the story of the Taoist when a disciple of the philosopher presented him with a cup of tea. Lao Yu is said to have enjoyed it. To quote, "The East and West, like two dragons tossed in a tea of ferment, in vain strive to regain the jewel of life. Meanwhile, let us have a sip of tea. "The afternoon glow is

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In the United States Court for China

L. ALLEN BREWSTER, Plaintiff,
vs
JOSEPH EVAN BREWSTER, Defendant.

Cause No. 3029
Civil No. 1269

ORDER.

Filed at Shanghai, China, January 10, 1928.

L. T. KEYAKE
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

On motion of the Plaintiff, it is this 10th day of January, 1928, ordered that the Defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge

Dated at Shanghai, China, January 10, 1928.

CHINA TODAY: POLITICAL

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Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck

Lecturer on History of the Far East at Harvard University

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43-238

brightening the bamboos, the fountains are bubbling with delight, the soughing of the pines is heard in our kettle. Let us dream of evanescence, and linger in the beautiful foolishness of things." Li Chi-lai, a Sung poet, has sadly remarked that there are three most deplorable things in the world: the spoiling of fine youths through false education, the degradation of fine paintings through vulgar admiration, and the utter waste of fine tea through incompetent manipulation.

The "Cake—tea" which was boiled, the "Powdered tea" which was whipped, the "Leaf-tea" which was steeped, mark the distinct emotional impulses of the Tang, the Sung, and the Ming dynasties of China. It is in the Japanese tea ceremony that we see the culmination of tea ideals. In Japan tea drinking is a religion of the art of life. It is an excuse for the worship of purity and refinement, a sacred function at which the host and guest join together to forget the passing shadows of this unreal world, and produce for that occasion the utmost beatitude of the mundane.

The tea room in a Japanese house is described as follows: "The tea room was an oasis in the dreary waste of existence where weary travellers would meet to drink from the common spring of art—appreciation. The ceremony was an improvised drama whose plot was woven about the tea, the flowers, and the paintings....Teaism was disguised Taoism."

H. P. Shastri

Shanghai Jan. 5, 1928.

(*Continued from page 182*)

for loan of $2,000,000—Peking report states that not more than $100,000 annually can be realized from the contemplated luxury tax.

January 9—Financial conference in Nanking estimates monthly available revenues at $8,865,000—Japanese message states that alleged overtures of Shansi delegates for peace with Fengtien are not taken seriously in Peking—Gen. Li Chi-sum at Canton declares he will be loyal to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek—Japanese report from Peking states that Chang Tso-ling has decided upon a plan of military campaign against Feng Yu-hsiang and the Nationalists, Sun Chuan-fang to have charge of the Tientsin-Pukow front, the Shantung army the Chining district, the Chihli-Shantung combined army the Techow and Taming areas while another Fengtien army under Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang will oppose Feng Yu-hsiang on the Peking-Hankow line—Peking Government asks Japanese for permission to open consulate at Taiwan as an offset for the Japanese request for permission to establish a consulate at Linkiang, Fengtien province—Gen. Fu Tso-i, commander of the Shansi forces in Chochow, which was surrendered by agreement goes to Peking to interview Chang Tso-ling—Serious peasant outbreak at Tunghua, Manchuria owing to excessive taxation and depreciation of the Fengpiao paper money; government troops defeated—Chang Tso-ling executes more Chinese exchange-brokers on account of depreciation of Fengpiao—Peking appoints Chao Chuan as delegate to European anti-opium conference—Peking Government sends large quantity of rice to refugees in the city of Chochow following surrender of city by Shansi troops.

January 10—Peasant revolt at Tunghua in Manchuria spreads, the Big Sword Corps having grown to 2,000 according to *Toho* report—Peking Government establishes special bureau in Foreign Office to make study of League of Nations matters of interest to China—Japanese preport from Hankow states that Wu Pei-fu who recently returned to Wanhsien with Yang Sen has now proceeded to Shuching near Chungking—Soviet Embassy officials in Peking decide to appropriate sum of $4,500,000 toward education in Peking, the money goint to support the Government universities—Some 4,000 Shanghai troops formerly in Chochow, which was surrendered to Fengtien are to be stationed at Tungchow or Machang; will not be permitted to have ammunition but will be permitted to retain their arms—Peking asks Powers for permission to levy 5 percent customs surtax for relief of famine in Shantung and Chihli—*Toho* report from Peking states that there is revival of peace talk between Fengtien and Shansi but situation uncertain—*Toho* report from Hongkong states that Gen. Li Chi-sum is trying to borrow the sum of $10,000,000 from the Hongkong and Shanghai (British) bank offering the customs surtax of 2½ percent as security—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in circular telegram announces his resumption of office as Generalissimo—*Kuo Min* report states that Chen Ku-foo, Tin Wei-feng and Chow Chi-kong have been appointed directors of the Organization, Publicity and Overseas departments of the Kuomintang at Nanking—*Kuo Wen* report states that Yang Sen's troops have retreated from Chinsha to Ichang—*Kuo Wen* report from Nanking now states that Gen. Hwang Fu may be named Foreign Minister—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek may appoint Chan Pu-lai, former editor of the Shanghai *Journal of Commerce*, as his private secretary.

Dollar Line May Obtain More Pacific Ships

According to an *Associated Press* dispatch from Washington appearing in the *Manila Bulletin* on December 29, the 19 American Government cargo ships which have been operated on the Pacific by Swayne and Hoyt of San Francisco under the name of the Australia-Oriental Line, may be divided between the Dollar Line and Sudden and Christenson, the latter being a San Francisco shipping company which operates boats between San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands.

A later report received in Shanghai, however, stated that Swayne and Hoyt may be permitted to continue operating the ships for the present pending the outcome of an investigation which the Shipping Board is making. The original report of the cancellation of the contract of Swayn and Hoyt states that the action was taken by the Shipping Board owing to an alleged loan which this company had made to Commissioner W. S. Hill of the Board.

No further reports have been received in Shanghai regarding an investigation which the United States Shipping Board is alleged to have ordered regarding an attempt on the part of British interests in China to invest in a financial pool which is being organized for the purpose of purchasing some 60 cargo steamers operated on the Pacific by various American companies under contract with the Shipping Board.

Seitz Denies Reports

C. L. Seitz of Shanghai, who is the local representative of the Columbia Pacific Shipping Company of Portland, one of the firms reported to be interested in the purchase of cargo boats from the U. S. Shipping Board, has written a letter to *The Review* stating that the report appearing in our columus on Jan. 7 was inaccurate but in view of the fact that Mr. Seitz's letter does not specify wherein the report was inaccurate *The Review* has asked him for a detailed statement for publication over his signature in next week's issue of *The Review*. Mr. Seitz, who is an American citizen, is listed in the Shanghai Hong Book (city directory) as being a director of two large British companies here, the China Import and Export Lumber Company, Ltd., and Arnhold and Company, Ltd. Arnhold and Company, Ltd. a company extensively interested in the export of Chinese products to America and Europe is listed as the "General Agents and Managers" of the China Import and Export Lumber Company, Ltd., which is also of British nationality. Mr. Seitz is listed as a director of both companies.

Feng Yu-hsiang Orders Suppression of Communism

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, commander of the Kuominchun forces in Honan, Shensi and Kansu, according to telegrams received in Shanghai this week has ordered a strict suppression of all communistic activities throughout his territories. The telegram contained a copy of instructions which Feng has sent out to all his divisional commanders telling them that in view of the attempted communist coup-d'etat at Canton on December 11 it is now necessary "to adopt the severest measures to bring these evil elements to justice." He therefore orders all commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and battallions to organize without delay a special secret service to detect and apprehend all Communist conspirators and to bring them immediately before the constituted authorities for investigation and in case they are found guilty to mete out the severest penalty.

According to further reports from Chengchow, Honan Feng Yu-hsiang's troops are continuing their advance into southern Chihli province. Gen. Fang Chen-wu, commander of the 11th route army which recently was organized for the purpore of assisting Feng, has reached Sinyangchow on the Kinhan line during the week. The telegram also stated that one of Chang Tso-ling's airplanes which was reconnoitering at Yangwu on Jan. 5 was shot down by Gen. Sun Lien-chung's troops.

Road and Equipment Exposition at Los Angeles

An exposition of road making and building construction equipment is to be held in Los Angeles Cal. March 7-11, 1928. More than G$3,000,000 worth of building and road equipment will be exhibited. While the exposition has been planned primarily to interest the western part of the United States, it will attract national attention. Road building projects for 1928 in the states comprising the western third of the United States run to a total of G$18,000,000.

Besides the display of machinery exhibits, actual field demonstrations of the work performed by various shevels, cranes, graders, back-fillers, trenchers, crawler tractors and other types of machinery will be featured.

A welcoms has been extended to all officials or others in China interested in road development to visit this exhibit.

Business Connections Wanted in Shanghai

The following trade inquiries have been received at the office of the U. S. Trade Commissioner, Dollar Building, Shanghai. Persons interested in these inquiries are urged to communicate with the U. S. Trade Commissioner.

Electric Light Fixtures: A manufacturer of white vitreous China electric light fixtures, a specialty line, desires representatives in China. Descriptive material available in this office.

Lacquer Spraying Equipment: Manufacturer of a Lacquer Spraying Equipment for re-painting automobile bodies and for other work, desires representation in China by agents qualified to market the apparatus and lacquer.

Radio Tubes: A manufacturer of a type of radio tube which permits of operating receivers from house lighting lines (alternating current) without the use of batteries and "A" Eliminators, desires suitable representation in China.

Marine Engines: An American manufacturer of Marine Engines, ranging in size from 4 to 150 H. P. and suitable for driving various types of boats from 16 to 80 ft. in length, desires suitable representation in China. Catalog on file in this office.

Water Filters: A West Coast firm manufacturing iceless water filters is anxious to establish connections in China for the sale of these filters.

Cheap Jewelry: A manufacturer of cheap jewelry, such as collar buttons, sleeve buttons, etc., would like to place his line on the China market.

Rebuilt Typewriters: A firm dealing in rebuilt typewriters wishes to enter the China market.

Automotive Hoists: Manufacturers of automotive hoists, for every normal requirement of hoisting in construction, bridge building, light pile driving, derrick operation, etc., are anxious to find a distributor in China.

Toggery Racks: Manufacturers of racks made to provide places for ties, hats, umbrellas, shoes, etc., where closet space is limited, wish to find a sale for these racks in China.

Watchclocks: A New York firm is interested in placing on this market, its watchclocks, devices used for checking up on watchmen.

Straw Hats: A firm manufacturing a popular priced line of straw hats, wishes to get in touch with a manufacturers' agent or wholesale firm in China for the sale of these hats.

Leather Belting: Manufacturers of leather belting are anxious to secure an agent to sell their product in Shanghai and the Yangtze Valley.

Electric Hammers: A manufacturer of 10 lb. and 22 lb. electric hammers for industrial purposes desires representation in China by a qualified house already handling machinery and machine tools or construction equipment. Particulars on file at this office.

Washing Machines: An American Manufacturer of an electrically driven, modern washing machine desires representation in China. Circulars on file in this office.

Nationalists Protest Sinking of S. S. Irene in Bias Bay

The Nationalist Government on December 22 handed an official protest to the British Minister in Peking, Sir Miles Lampson, over the sinking in Bias Bay, near Hongkong, of the Chinepe steamer Irene on October 20 by the British submarine L-4, the Chinese alleging that the British action "constituted a flagrant instance of disregard of international law and dictates of humanity,"

The protest states that the steamer Irene, a Chinese-owned ship of some 800 tons, flying the Chinese flag was proceeding from Shanghai to Amoy with passengers and cargo. On Oct. 19 the boat was seized by bandits who had boarded the steamer as passengers. The bandits looted the ship and compelled the officers to steer the boat into Bias Bay where it was sighted by the British submarine L-4. The British submarine, according to the Chinese report, ordered the Irene to halt and when the boat failed to halt the submarine first fired a blank shot and other warning shots across the bow of the vessel. Then when the steamer still proceeded, the submarine commander fired five or six solid shots and explosive shells into the ship at approximately 300 yards range. The Irene was disabled, set on fire and of the 258 passengers and crew on board some 24 were killed and wounded. The passengers and crew and the alleged pirates were taken to Hongkong where the British court sentenced seven of them to death. The Chinese protests then cites the law pertaining to the case and makes the following demands: (1) an apology for violating China's territorial sovereignty; (2) compensation and indemnity for persons killed and injured and for property damaged or destroyed; (3) punishment of the commander of the submarine; (4) surrender of the seven Chinese detained in Hongkong.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotation

Jan. 11, Swan Culbertson & Co. Tel. C. 6615 6619.
Market Closed Strong Business Done (Shares) 3,000,000

STOCK	Previous Price	Latest Price
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	155	155⅞
American Can (Common)	74⅞	72
Amrerican Radiator (Common)	58	55⅛
Amour & Co. (Illinois) 7% Pfd.	72½	69
American Tolephone & Tel. (Common)	180¼	179⅜
American Tobacco "B"	173	171
Bank of Montreal	339½	342
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	57½	56⅞
Bethlehem Steel, Pfd. 7%	120½	120¼
Canadian Pacific Railway	215	209
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	57	56¼
Cheasapeake & Ohio (Common)	—	67½
Eastman Kodak Co. (Common)	165	164
E. I. du Pont de Nemours (Common)	—	312
General Electric (Common)	135½	133
General Motors (Common)	136⅜	132
Goodrich (B.F.) Co. (Common)	94½	93
International Match, Pfd.	104⅞	100
International Nickel (Common)	89¼	88⅝
Ligget & Myers, Class "B"	122½	121⅛
Mack Trucks (Common)	105⅜	100½
Missouri Pacific, 5% Pfd.	—	113
New York Central (Common)	163⅛	160½
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	61½	58½
Phillips Petroleum (Common)	41⅞	41⅛
Pacific Gas & Electric	47⅞	47¾
Radio Corp. of America (Common)	99	100¾
Reynolds Tobacco, Class "B"	159	157¼
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	58½	58
Schulte Retail Stores (Common)	51¾	51⅛
Southern Railway (Common)	145⅜	143⅜
Standard Oil of California	55¼	55⅛
" " of New Jersey	39¾	40
" " of New York	31¼	31
" " of Indiana	79⅜	79¼
Texas Corporation (Common)	54⅛	54⅛
Tobacco Products, Class "A"	119	119
Union Carbide	143¼	142¼
Union Pacific RR. (Common)	192⅞	190
United Fruit	141⅛	138⅛
United Drug (Common)	—	107
United States Rubber (Common)	61½	59¼
United States Realty & Imp. Co.	64	63⅝
United States Steel	150	147⅞
N. German Llody, 6%—1946	—	94
Shinyetsu Elec. Power Corp. 6½% 1952	—	93

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Dec. 29th	Sale Price Jan 5th	Approx. Yield to Maturity Jan. 5th
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	108⅝	108⅝	7.23
Czecho Slovak Govt. Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	105⅛	105⅛	6.96
Republic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101½	101½	6.84
Argentine Ext. S.F. Loan	6	May. 1, 1960	99⅝	99⅝	6.02
Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan..	7	Dec. 1, 1951	99	99	7.04
Austrian S. F. G. Loan..	7	June 1, 1943	104	104⅛	6.56
French Ext. S. F. Loan	8	Sept. 15, 1945	110⅜	110⅝	6.94
Japanese Govt. (£).....	5	1907/1947	84½	84⅛	6.38
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	107	109⅞	6.17
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	99¾	99⅞	7.01
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan ..	7	Feb. 1, 1945	99⅜	100	7.00
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	103⅞	104¼	6.58
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan...	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	98¼	98½	6.62
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	98½	98½	6.65
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	100	100	6.50
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	100½	100½	7.45
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100½	100⅞	6.95
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Cumulative...	7	Pfd. Stock	94⅛	96	7.29
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum, Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	102	102½	6.83
Willys Overland Co.....	7	Pfd. Stock	94¼	95	7.37
The National City Bank of New York.....	20	Stock	744	760	2.63
Republic of Peru, Ext. Secured S. F. Loan...	7½	Sept. 1, 1956	——	106⅝	6.95
Saxon Public Works Inc.	6½	May 1, 1951	——	95⅛	6.89
Republic of Chile	6	Apl. 1, 1960	——	92	6.60
Republic of Costa Rica	7½	Setp. 1, 1949	——	100⅛	7.45

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, January 11, 1928

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchcnge:—The price of Bar Silver in London has improved 1/8d for ready during the past week, the forward quotation remains unchanged. Today's prices are 26½d. spot and 26 5/16d. two months forward.

The offical T/ rate on London has advances to 2/7 1/4d. In the exchange market a demand for Cash money has been noticeable and altoough at the close of today's business the position seems to be a little easier there is still a large diercnce between rates offering before and after Chinese New year. The following rates for Gold remittances ,near delivery, are available:—T/T on London 2/7 5/8d., New York 64 1/4, Yen 73½. The New York/London rate has fallen from 488⅛ to 487⅜.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls.47,096,000 a decrease of Tls. 4,057,000

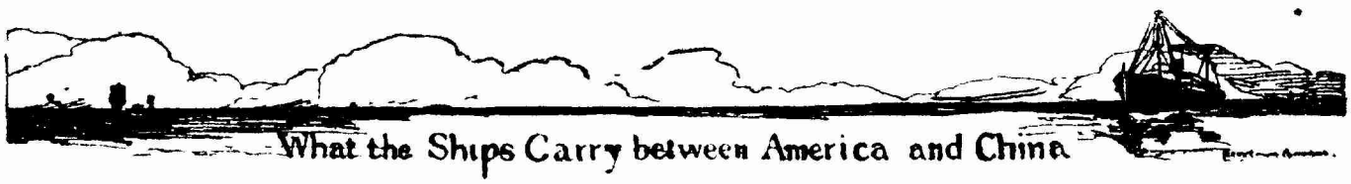
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 80,800,000 an increase of $ 1,550,000

Estimated value Tls. 106,136,000 as against Tls. 120,971,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Dec.	Thursday Jan. 5	Friday Jan. 6th	Sat. Jan. 7th	Monday Jan 9th	Tuesday Jan. 10	Wed. Jan. 11
Bank's selling rates		*opening*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/7 120	2/7	2/7 1/4	2/7 1/4	2/7 1/4	2/7 1/4	2/7 1/4
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/7 1/16	2/7 5/16	2/7 1/16	2/7 5/16	2/7 1/16	2/7 5/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7 1/4	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 5/8	2/7 1/2
T/T India	171.460	171	172 1/3	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
T/T France	1,607,280	1600	1615	1610	1615	1615	1615
T/T N. Y.	63.250	63	63 1/2	6 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
T/T Demand		63 1/8	63 5/8	63 5/8	63 5/8	63 5/8	63 5/8
T/T Hamburg		264	266	266 1/2	266 1/8	266 1/2	266 1/2
T/T H'kong	79.355	79 3/4	79 1/4	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
T/T Japan	72.935	74 3/8	73 3/8	73 7/8	73 7/8	74 1/4	74
T/T Batavia	155 950	155 1/4	156 1/8	156 3/4	156 3/4	156 1/2	156 3/4
T/T Straits	90.580	91 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4	91 1/4	90	90
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/9.120	2/9	2/9 1/4	2/9 1/4	2/9 1/4	2/9 1/4	2/9 1/4
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/9 1/8	2/9 3/8	2/9 3/8	2/9 3/8	2/9 3/8	2/9 3/8
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/9.432	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/8	2/9 1/16	2/9 9/16	2/9 9/16	2/9 1/8
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,707.800	1675	1690	1685	1690	1690	1690
4 m/s N.Y.Lc	66.625	66 3/8	66 7/8	66 7/8	66 7/8	66 7/8	66 7/8
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	66 7/8	67 3/8	67 3/8	67 3/8	67 3/8	67 3/8

†Based on Daily Official quotation higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	Jan. 11
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26 1/16	26 7/8	26 3/8	26 9/16	26 1/2	26 1/2
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.57 1/2	G.$.57 7/8	G. $. 57 3/4	G. $. 57 1/2	G. $. 57 5/8	G. $.57 3/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Changing) 978 touch)..... ...	Tls. 359.00	Tls. 358.70	Tls. 361.70	Tls. 363.10	Tls. 362.60	Tls. 362.60
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100....	72.4	72.4	72.225	72.15	72.1	72.0375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	2%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.
Bank of France rate of discount	4%	New York on London	T/T 487 3/8
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 5/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 1/16
,, 4 ,,	4 3/8%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0 1/8
,, 6 ,,	4 1/8%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11 1/8



Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Nov. *Customs Rate Tls. 1.43 equal Gold $1*

MALAYA, December 1.

from U. S. A.

Paper, Unclassed .... Pls. 35

PRESIDENT PIERCE,

December 3.

from U. S. A.

Lead, in Pigs ..... Pls. 1,683
Butter ..... ,, 8
Canned Fruits ..... ,, 85
Hams ..... ,, 4
Leather, Sole ..... ,, 256
Milk, Condensed ..... ,, 792
,, Evaporated ..... ,, 279
Paper, Cardboard..... ,, 1,678
Ink, Printing..... ,, 136
Prunes, Dried..... ,, 71
Raisins ..... ,, 678
Shrimps, Dried ..... ,, 321
Lemons, Fresh ..... ,, 17
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls. 11,960
Treasure:
Silver Bars Hk. Tls. $61,482

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND,

December 3.

To Victoria.

Beans, Green ..... Pls. 14
Oil, Groundnut ..... ,, 29
Vegetables, Salted..... ,, 2
Soaks, Cotton ..... Doz. 20

To Bloomington.

Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo. Pls. 227

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls.
15 ..... Pls. 14.78

To Charleston.

Hair, Human..... ,, 89

To Chicago.

Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Hangchow ..... ,, 39
Gunpowder, Ningpo. ,, 554

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls.
20 ..... Pls. 19 97

To Huntingdon.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls.
5 ..... ,, 4.91

To Indianapolis.

Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo. ,, 129
Young Hyson, Hrugchow ..... ,, 19

To Jackson Ville.

Kittysols ..... Pcs. 100

To Luzerne.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls.
5 ..... Pls. 4.96

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, Shanghai Bls.
60 ..... ,, 60.72
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 5 ..... ,, 5.21
Silk Pongees, Honan.. ,, 1.45
Silk, Pongees, Shantung ,, 7.84
Brassware ..... ,, 15
Chinaware, Fine..... ,, 10
Egg Albumen, Dried.. ,, 113
Egg Yolk, Dried..... ,, 15
Woodware ..... ,, 3
Carpets ..... Pcs. 54
Hats, Buntal Fibre.... ,, 1,200
Rugs, Tientsin ..... ,, 38
Skins, Dog, Tanned .. ,, 2,906
,, Lamb, Untanned ,, 5,000
,, Rubber, Tanned ,, 10,000
,, Rabbit Untanned ,, 10,000
Drawn thread Works, Chefoo .....Hk. Tls. 2,680
Wool, Sheep's ..... Pls. 145

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls.
5 ..... Pls. 5.02

To Seattle.

Brassware ..... ,, 5
Egg Albumen, Moist and Frozen ..... ,, 47
Egg Yolk, Moist and Frozen ..... ,, 26
Egg, Whole, Moist and Frozen ..... ,, 240
Groundnuts, in Shell.. ,, 150
Walnuts, Kernels ..... ,, 41
Carpets, Tientsin..... Pcs. 10

To Shamokin.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls.
250 ..... Pls. 250.05

To St. Joseph.

Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo. ,, 161
,, Hangchow ,, 44

To St. Louis.

Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo. ,, 152

To Tacoma.

Oil, Wood ..... ,, 9,450

BORDEAUX MARU,

December 9.

To San Francisco.

Cotton, Raw ..Bls. 450 Pls. 1,750

To Seattle.

Fluorspar ..... ,, 1,680

To Philadelphia.

Cotton, Waste Bls. 25. ,, 106

PRESIDENT MADISON,

December 9.

To Honolulu.

Chinaware, Fine .... Pls. 1
Chestnuts ..... ,, 2
Dates, Red..... ,, 2
Groundnuts, Shelled .. ,, 4
Nuts, White ..... ,, 2
Vermicelli ..... ,, 35
Kittysols ..... Pcs. 1,057

To Charleston.

Hair, Human..... Pls. 60

To Los Angeles.

Tea, Green, other Kinds other Ports .. ,, 3
Brassware..... ,, 1
Feathers, Duck ..... ,, 29
Seed, Sesamum ..... ,, 3,360

To New Orleans.

Silk Pongees, Shantung ,, 3.01

To New York.

Silk Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. 5..... ,, 5.08
Silk Pongees, Honan.. ,, 7.94
Bristles, Assorted Black ,, 50
Brassware ..... ,, 15
Chinaware, Fine..... ,, 6
Hides, Buffalo ..... ,, 286
Feathers, Hackle .... ,, 5
Woodware ..... ,, 4
Wool, Sheep's..... ,, 300
Mats, Grey Kid ..... Pcs. 232
,, White Kid .... ,, 273
Skins, Rabbit, White, Untanned..... ,, 1,655
Rugs ..... ,, 27

To Chicago.

Brassware ..... Pls 4
Chinaware, Fine..... ,, 2
Woodware ..... ,, 1
Rugs ..... Pcs. 20

To White Hall.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai ....Bls. 30 ,, 98.08

To Boston.

Cotton Raw, Hankow Bls. 250..... ,, 987

To Manzanillo.

Brassware ..... ,, 7
Chinaware, Fine..... ,, 4
Woodware ..... ,, 2

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Owing to the New Year holidays we have had another short week during which our market has been nervous and erratic, being influenced by various factors such as the sudden weakening of Mid-Americans during the early part of the week, profit taking, general liquidation of speculative holdings and short selling, all of which were suddenly checked by the later bullish aspect of the situation in Mid-Americans thus neutralising toward the close the undercurrent to depreciate the value of the local staple which remains unchanged with indications of steady tendencies.

As to the immediate future, the outlook as it appears today does not seem to warrant the expectation of extreme fluctuations, and the probability, therefore, is for a continuance of rather narrow markets until the situation will shape itself in one way or the other in a more decided manner.

On the whole, we fail to see any reason for taking a bearish view of the situation in that if any temporary weakness should develop in the speculative markets, we could only advise our friends to take advantage of such movements to buy.

Yarn:—Fluctuations in the yarn market during the past week have been nervous and erratic, but the tendency on the whole has been toward steadiness and prices at the close ruled around the same level as those of last week. In all some 8000 to 9000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export during the week under review.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 10.96
American-Middling last reported 11.04
Tone of the Market, *Steady*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer. 19.60 Spot.
19.18 Mar.
19.30 May.
19.13 July.
18.54 Oct.
18.46 Dec.
Tone of the market—*Easier*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.! 309
Fine Oomra, D/J..... 343
Fully Good Broach, A./M. 381
Tone of the market—*Steady*

Shanghai Market:—

Tls.
Tungchow, Spot. exwharf 34.40
Shanghai, Dec./Jan..... 33.50
M. Ginned, Dec./Jan..... 34.25
Shensi, No. 1 Dec./Jan.. 36.00
Ningpo. Spot, Exwharf. 30.60
Tone of the market—*Steady*

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Main Line—Shanghai-North to Nanking.

UPWARD

STATIONS		Local	Fast	3rd & 4th Local	Express	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Local	Night Express
Shanghai North	dep.		7.00	7.20	8.50	9.05	12.15	12.40	14.20	16.10	18.10	21.30
Nansiang	,,		7.28	7.50	—	9.39	12.44	13.08	14.59	16.41	18.42	22.04
Anting	,,		7.49	8.19	—	10.10		13.30	15.30	17.03	19.07	—
Kunshan	,,		8.17	8.48	10.11	10.51		14.04	16.08		19.44	—
Soochow	,,		9.11	9.53	10.54	12.04		14.57	17.14		20.36	24.00
Wusih	,,	6.35	10.13	11.05	11.50	13.30		15.50	18.28		21.35	1.14
Changchow	,,	7.51	11.14	12.07	12.47	14.48		16.55	19.32			2.30
Tanyang	,,	8.58	12.16		13.40	15.58		18.00				3.35
Chinkiang	,,	10.05	13.10		14.23	17.09		19.00				4.40
Nanking	arr.	12.05	14.45		15.40	19.19		20.30				6.25

Main Line—Nanking to Shanghai-North.

DOWNWARD

STATIONS		Local	Local	Local	Fast	Express	Local	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Night Express
Nanking	dep.				7.05	9.10			9.25	12.30	16.35	21.30
Chinkiang	,,				8.46	10.46			11.40	14.30	18.54	23.43
Tanyang	,,				9.28	11.25			12.45	15.28	19.50	0.32
Changchow	,,		6.45		10.36	12.39		13.05	14.08	16.44	21.11	2.10
Wusih	,,	5.30	7.55		11.45	13.32		14.20	15.45	17.47	22.15	3.21
Soochow	,,	6.26	9.09		12.45	14.26		15.45	17.10	18.51		4.35
Kunshan	,,	7.19	10.13		13.32	15.03		17.10	18.24	19.42		—
Anting	,,	7.51	10.47		14.04	—	17.15	17.45	19.09	—		—
Nansiang	,,	8.15	11.12	13.15	14.24	—	17.37	18.09	19.40	20.31		6.06
Shanghai North	arr.	8.40	11.37	13.44	14.50	16.00	18.03	18.42	20.10	20.55		6.30

From the 25th May, 1927.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou DOWN — **Main Line** — Zahkou to Shanghai North UP

STATIONS		Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	Night Exp. R	Local
			*	*	*	*	*	
Shanghai N.	d.		8.05	9.15	13.30	15.35	18.30	
Jessfield	d.		8.21	9.32	13.46	15.51	18.46	
Siccawei	d.		8.27	9.40	13.53	15.58	18.53	
Lunghwa J.	d.		8.40	10.02	14.07	16.14	19.05	
Shanghai S.	d.		8.15	9.30	13 40	15.45	18.40	19.35
Lunghwa J.	a.		8.34	9.49	13.59	16.06	18.59	19.54
Sungkiang	d.		9.20	11.00	14.53	17.08	19.45	
Kashai	d.		10.09	12.07	15.48	18.10	20.38	
Kashing	d.	7.40	10.40	12.49	16.23	18.35	21.10	
Yehzah	d.	8.25	11.14	13.40	17.03	(a)	21.44	
Changan	d.	9.18	11.49	14.32	17.44		22.19	
Hangchow	d.	10.34	12.45	16.00	18.55		23.15	
Zahkou	a.	10.50	13.00	16.25	19.10		23.30	

STATIONS		Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	Night Exp. R	Local
		*	*	*	*		*	
Zahkou	d.		7.15	9.05	13.35	15.25	17.45	
Hangchow	d.		7.40	9.40	14.00	15.51	18.10	
Changan	d.		8.32	11.05	15.06	17.03	19.02	
Yehzah	d.		9.03	12.03	15.43	17.46	19.33	
Kashing	d.	7.35	9.44	12.57	16.32	18.25	20.15	
Kashai	d.	8.06	10.08	13.35	16.59	(a)	20.41	
Sungkiang	d.	9.15	11.01	14.48	17.58		21.36	
Lunghwa J.	d.	10.11	11.41	15.53	18.47		22.16	8.41
Shanghai S.	a.	10.30	12.00	16.12	19.07		22.35	9.00
Lunghwa J.	d.	10.10	11.42	15.48	18.45		22.17	
Siccawei	d.	10.19	11.49	15.57	18.54		22.24	
Jessfield	d.	10.26	11.56	16.05	19.01		22.31	
Shanghai N.	a.	10.40	12.10	16.20	19.15		22.45	

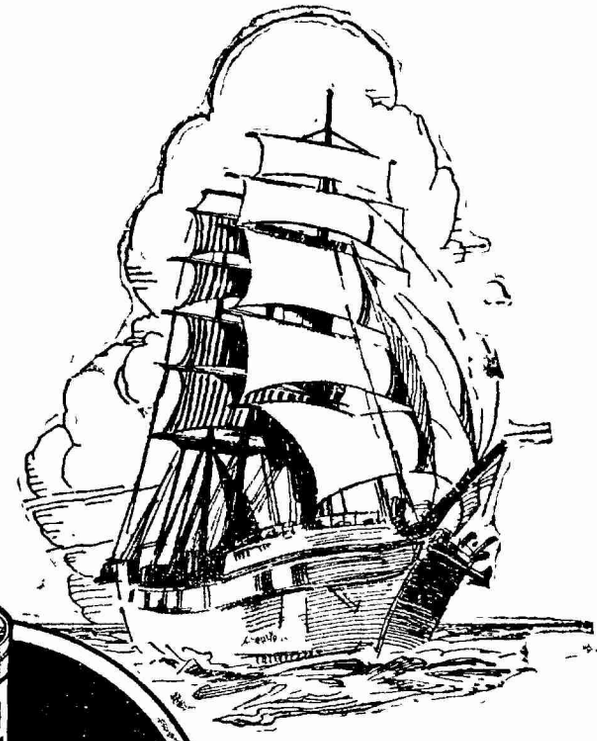
Konzenchiao-Zahkou — (Kiangshoo Branch Line) — Zahkou-Konzenchiao

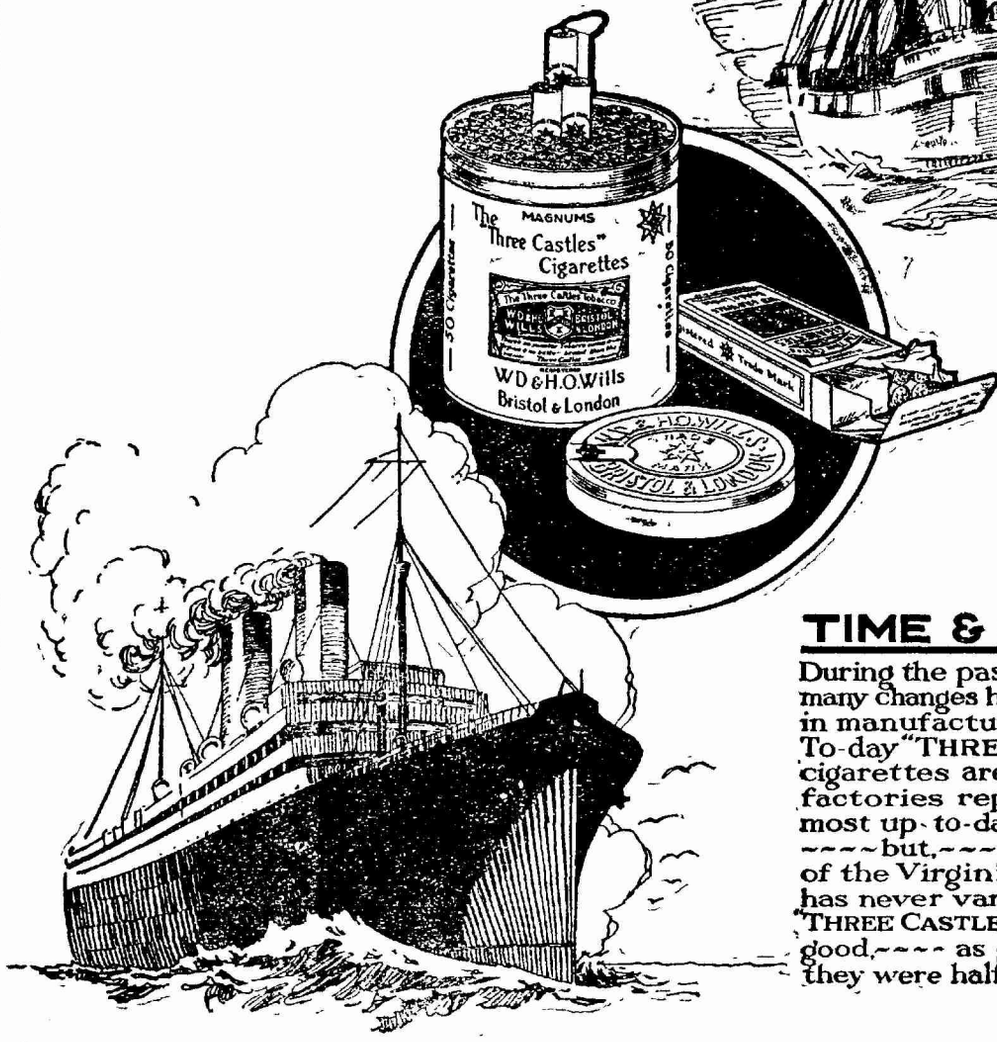
Konzenchiao	d.	7.05	9.30	11.45	13.50	17.30	21.50
Kenshangmun	d.	7.21	9.48	12.01	14.10	17.46	22.06
Hangchow	d.	7.38	10.00	12.12	14.23	18.03	22.18
Zahkou	a.	7.55	10.20	(a)	14.40	18.20	22.35

Zahkou	d.	8.15	10.35		15.10	18.35	22.55
Hangchow	d.	8.34	10.54	12.38	15.29	18.58	23.18
Kenshangmun	d.	8.46	11.06	12.51	15.46	19.11	23.31
Konzenchiao	a.	9.00	11.20	13.05	16.00	19.25	23.45

Note:—The four East Local Trains suspened running until further notice.
Trains marked with* are in connection with S.N.L. Trains at Shanghai North.
R—Restavrant.

FROM 1878 TO 1928





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